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Dartmouth College - Centennial Celebration - 1870

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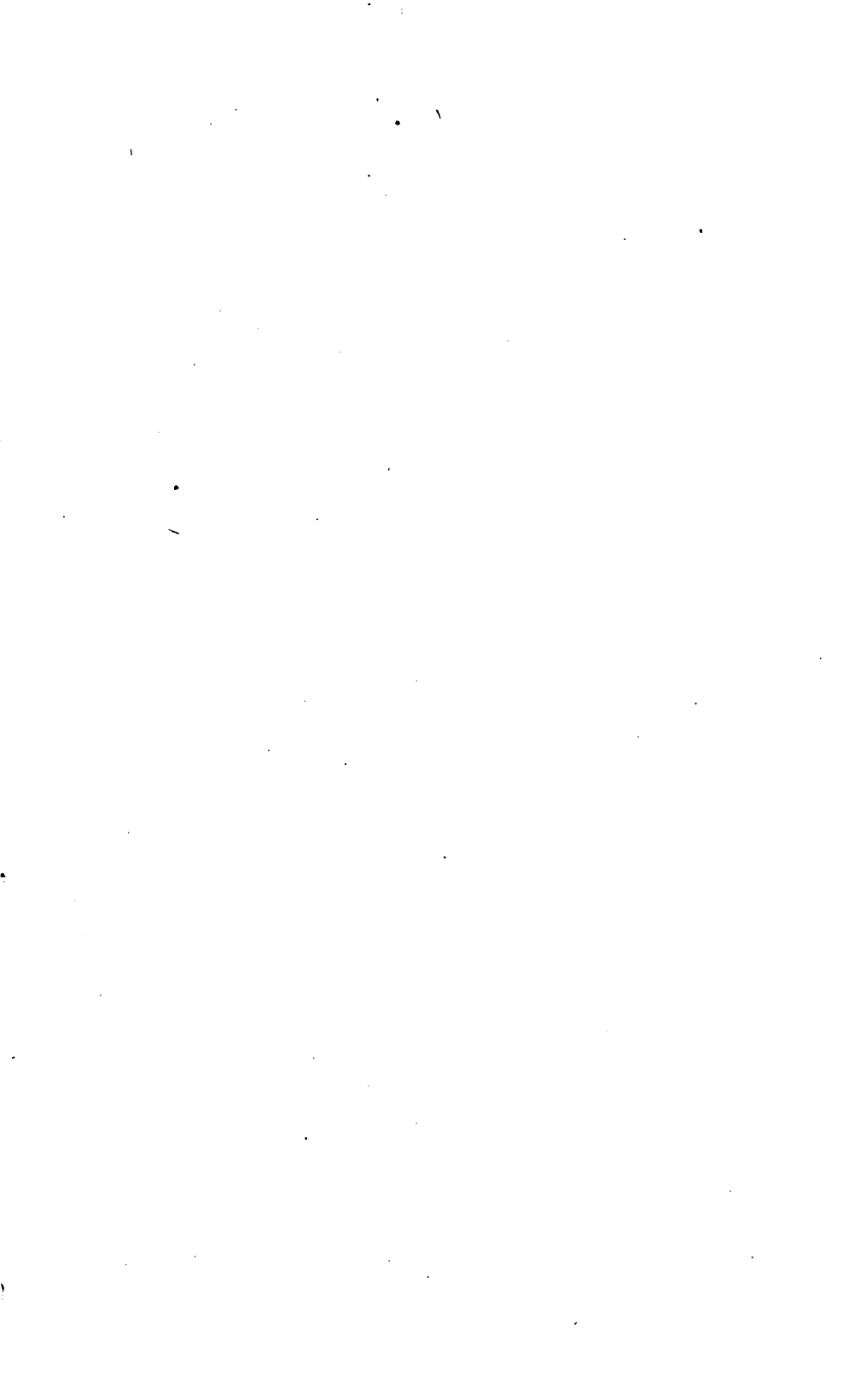
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1869.







Andover College

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

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DARTMOUTH COLLEGE,

JULY 21, 1869.



HANOVER, N. H.:

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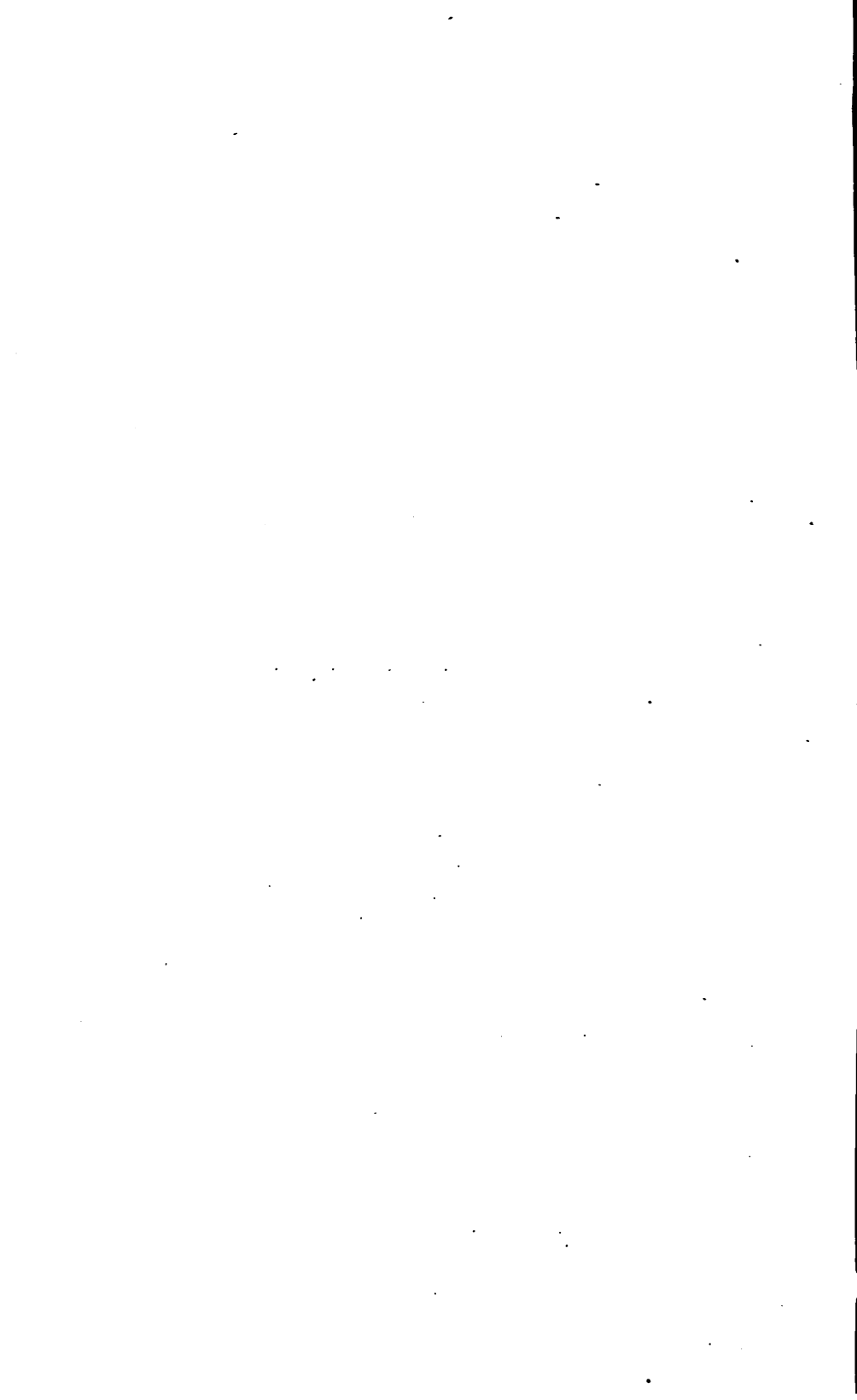
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INTRODUCTION.

BY WILLIAM H. DUNCAN, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Associated Alumni of Dartmouth College, held in the Chapel of the College on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, the Hon. JAMES BARRETT, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont in the Chair;

On motion of SAMUEL G. BROWN, D. D., LL. D., President of Hamilton College, New-York, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair "to consider the Centennial Celebration of next year and report some plan of action."

The Committee consisted of Rev. SAMUEL G. BROWN, D. D., LL. D., Rev. BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D., LL. D., Ex-President of Middlebury College, Vermont, Rev. SAMUEL SPALDING, D. D., of Newburyport, Ms., the Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and E. B. HALE, Esq. They reported as follows:

"The Committee of the Alumni, to whom was assigned the subject of the Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of Dartmouth College, beg leave respectfully to report; That they are deeply impressed with the desirableness of a festival during the Commencement Week of 1869, ample and generous in its scope, which may serve, at once, for the gratification of the Alumni and friends of the College, and for the substantial advancement of our beloved *Alma Mater* in all the elements of a sound and well established prosperity."

"To devise the special measures adapted to this end, they would take the liberty of nominating an Executive Committee of sixteen gentlemen, to whom the whole subject of providing for a suitable Centennial Celebration shall be referred, with full authority to fill vacancies in their own number—to appoint sub-Committees, and to do any-

thing necessary to carry out the objects which the Alumni have in view. We would nominate on this Committee,

REV. PRESIDENT, ASA D. SMITH, D. D., LL. D., Class of 1830.		
HON. IRA A. EASTMAN, LL. D.,	" "	1829.
REV. BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D., LL. D.,	" "	1828.
PROF. DANIEL J. NOYES, D. D.,	" "	1832.
WM. H. DUNCAN, ESQ.,	" "	1830.
PROF. E. D. SANBORN, LL. D.,	" "	1832.
HON. JOHN P. HEALY,	" "	1835.
DR. EDMUND R. PEASLEE, LL. D.,	" "	1836.
HON. JAMES BARRETT, LL. D.,	" "	1838.
ALEXANDER S. WHEELER, ESQ.,	" "	1840.
DR. JESSE P. BANCROFT,	" "	1841.
REV. SAMUEL J. SPALDING, D. D.,	" "	1842.
PROF. JOHN S. WOODMAN,	" "	1842.
HON. HARVEY JEWELL,	" "	1844.
HON. ISAAC W. SMITH,	" "	1846.
PROF. ALPHEUS B. CROSBY,	" "	1853.

The above Report was accepted and adopted.

A meeting of this Committee was called, and held at the house of President SMITH, on the 24th of November, A. D. 1868, at which it was voted;—That President SMITH give the Address of Welcome, that President BROWN of Hamilton College, New-York, give the Historical Address, and that a Committee consisting of President SMITH, Professor SANBORN and W. H. DUNCAN appoint the special speakers for the occasion, and make all necessary arrangements for the Centennial Commencement.

The Executive Committee decided, that the following should be the exercises for the Centennial Commencement:

SUNDAY, JULY 18.

3 1-4 P. M. Baccalaureate Discourse, by President SMITH.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

7 3-4 P. M. Prize Speaking, by members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

3 P. M. Class Day Exercises.

7 3-4 P. M. Concert, by the Germania Band of Boston.

INTRODUCTION.

VII

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

(Especially devoted to the Centennial Exercises.)

Chief Marshal, Gen. GILMAN MARSTON; Assistant Marshals, Gen. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, Gen. JOAB N. PATTERSON.

FORENOON, 10 o'CLOCK.

- (1.) Address of Welcome, by President SMITH.
- (2.) Address by Ex-President LORD.
- (3.) Historical Address by Rev. SAMUEL G. BROWN, D. D., LL. D.

AFTERNOON, 2 o'CLOCK.

1. Introductory Address, by Chief Justice, SALMON P. CHASE, President of the Alumni Association.
2. Addresses on various relations of the College, as follows:
 - (1.) To Law, by Hon. IRA PERLEY, LL. D.
 - (2.) To Statesmanship, by Hon. DANIEL CLARK, LL. D.
 - (3.) To Literature, by RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq.
 - (4.) To Science and the Arts, by Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON.
 - (5.) To Medicine, by Dr. JABEZ B. UPHAM.
 - (6.) To Military Life, by Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.
 - (7.) To Education, by SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, LL. D.
 - (8.) To Religion, by Rev. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, D. D.
3. Gymnastic Exhibition at 5 1-2 o'clock, by the students, under the direction of Mr. Emerson.
4. Promenade Concert, in the Large Tent, at 7 3-4 o'clock, by the Germania Band.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

- 8 A. M. Meeting of the Alumni, in the Chapel.
10 A. M. Commencement Exercises.
2 P. M. Alumni Dinner.
7 3-4 P. M. Levee in Reed Hall.

Long before the Commencement, it was ascertained, that there would be so great a number of the graduates and others present, that the College Church could not accommodate the Alumni and the friends of the College, who would wish to hear the addresses, and "Yale's Mammoth Tent," two hundred and five by eighty-five feet, capable of holding ten thousand persons, was obtained, in which the exercises took place. It was pitched on the westerly side of the common, on a line running east and west, near the middle of the common, with its front on the south. A stage was built within, running about half the length of the tent, on its north

VIII DARTMOUTH CENTENNIAL.

side, for the officers of the College, the speakers of the day, and the distinguished guests of the occasion. The interior of the tent was profusely trimmed and decorated with bunting, two lines of which ran, diagonally across each other, from the four corners of the roof of the tent, on which were suspended streamers and flags of various devices; and, the front of the platform and the tent back of the stage were draped and festooned with flags. At the back of the stage, surmounting the National Flag, was an arch with the following inscription:

“CENTESIMUM ANNUM, AB ACADEMIA CONDITA, CELEBRAMUS;
ÆVI MELIORIS AUSPICUM FELIX HIC DIES SIT.”

A temporary structure was erected, on the northeast side of the common, extending southerly three hundred feet in length, and forty in width, with three wings attached to its west side.

A part of this building was used, through the week, as a restaurant for the public. In this structure, tables were laid for the dinner of the Alumni and the guests of the College on Commencement Day. Twelve hundred were seated at the tables. Here, too, a register was opened, in which twelve hundred names were entered—of these, a thousand were the Alumni of this and other colleges. Eight hundred of them were the sons of Dartmouth.

On the college grounds, north of the college yard, were two tents, twenty by thirty feet, provided for the classes of 1867 and 1868.

The State furnished, through the kindness of Gov. STEARNS and Gen. NATT HEAD, Adjutant-General of New Hampshire, one hundred army, wall tents, which were pitched east of the college buildings. These tents were used as dormitories. Here were seen Captains, and Colonels, and Generals, who had served through the Civil War, all feeling and acting as if “to the manner born.” This array of tents, under the very shadow of the halls of science and of learning, was strongly suggestive of the “pomp and circumstance of glorious war.”

To accommodate the public, special trains were run to White River Junction. Arrangements were made for lodgings at Norwich, at the Junction, and at the Tilden Seminary at West Lebanon.

The arrangements for the tents, the temporary dining saloon, the running of special trains, the registering of the names of the Alumni, and other arrangements for the entertainment of the public, were all made under the special direction of Prof. ELIHU T. QUIMBY, to whose active, energetic and untiring exertions the committee were greatly indebted.

The Library Rooms, in Reed Hall, were thrown open to the public on the morning of the 21st, and were beautifully trimmed and decorated, by the Undergraduates, with evergreen, and a rich profusion of flowers.

The 21st of July, 1869, opened with a clear and beautiful sky, and a fresh breeze from the distant hills. The national banners, which had been run up above the tent, on the flag staffs, which passed up through the centre of its roof, were all floating upon the air, waving and fluttering, as if to salute all who came to honor the occasion.

Every avenue to the place was filled with those who were coming, in all kinds of vehicles, from the stately coach, to the "one horse shay"—to say nothing of those who came on foot. By nine of the clock, A. M., the town was filled to overflowing. Here were then seen Graduates of the College from all parts of the country; from the burnt, and blackened, and desolated fields of the South—from the ever expanding West—from the great Central States of the Union—from the cities and villages and rural districts of New England, and from the Canadian Dominion.

Among the Graduates were seen Head Masters of eminent schools, Presidents and Professors of colleges, learned Divines and Professors of Theology, skilful Surgeons and Physicians, eloquent Advocates, men who had represented the country abroad, Governors of States, Senators of the United States and of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, Judges of Supreme Courts of Judicature, and Military men who had passed, not unscathed, through the fierce ordeal of war, all of whom, in their high official positions, had reflected honor upon their *Alma Mater*.

It was an interesting and touching sight to witness the meeting of old friends and class-mates, the timid, hesitating, difficult recognition, the hearty grasp of the hand, the sad tone of voice and the rising tear, when they spoke of the years which had passed since they here parted, and which had borne away with them their youth, and their friends and class-mates, who had gone to the better land before them.

Gen. GILMAN MARSTON, of the class of 1837, acted as Chief Marshal of the occasion, a Veteran, not in years, but in the service he has seen, having commanded as Colonel and General in nineteen pitched battles. His assistants were Gen. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, of the class of 1858, and Gen. JOAB N. PATTERSON, of the class of 1860, both of whom were brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct" during the Civil War.

The graduates assembled in the college yard, from which the procession was formed by Gen. MARSTON, in the following order:

The Undergraduates in the order of their classes;

The Germania Band;

The President of the College;

The Governor of the State and his Aids;

The Honorable Board of Trustees;

The Faculty and Executive Officers of the College;

The Chief Justice of the United States;

The Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire and other States;

Senators and Representatives in Congress;

The Army and Navy;

Invited Guests of the College, and distinguished Strangers;

The Alumni in the order of the Classes, beginning with the Class of 1804, and ending with the Class of 1868.

The procession passed through the street, north of the Common, then through the avenue, on its western side, then on the street, south of the common, to a point opposite the entrance of the tent, thence directly to the tent.

One of the most touching events of the occasion was the respect paid to Ex-President LORD, who was unable to be present and take the part which had been assigned him in the exercises. He was able however to sit at the window of his chamber, where he was recognized, and the procession passed his house with uncovered heads. There was but one feeling in regard to the love and reverence which all felt for the Ex-President who had presided with such dignity and success, over the College, for thirty-five years and under whom were graduated more than eighteen hundred of the Alumni.*

The procession entered the tent, and when all were seated, it was filled to its utmost capacity.

SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, as President of the Alumni, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. BARSTOW, of Keene. After music from the Band, the President of the College gave his Address of Welcome to the audience. Then came the Historical Address by the Rev. SAMUEL G. BROWN, D. D., LL. D., President of Hamilton College, New-York. The exercises of the forenoon were

*The number graduated under President LORD is 1884.

closed by an ode written by Prof. ORDRONAU, which was sung to the tune of America, by the audience.

No graduate of the College could have been present, on that delightful morning, when all was bright within, and beautiful without, and looked upon that audience full of men distinguished in arts and in arms, and of women all radiant with beauty, and listened to that full swelling tide of choral song, which rose like "the voice of many waters" from that "sea of upturned faces," without having his heart swell and beat with mingled emotions—with gratitude to the Great and Good God for the lasting benefits which, during the century just about to close, had been conferred on the College, and through it, on the Country, and with a pardonable pride, that he too, however humble, might claim to be one of her sons.

The exercises were then adjourned, till two o'clock in the afternoon. Upon the reassembling of the audience, Chief Justice CHASE addressed the Alumni. His remarks were entirely extemporaneous. It has been impossible for Judge CHASE, on account of his arduous and pressing engagements, to furnish a revised copy of them for publication. But as our record of the occasion would be imperfect without some mention of what the Chief Justice said, we give the substance of his remarks as taken by a reporter of the Press. It is a meagre and imperfect outline, and does no justice to the speech as delivered, and conveys to the reader an inadequate idea of the impression it made upon those who heard it. Chief Justice CHASE is always, as he was on this occasion, clear, able and dignified. He began by alluding to the fact that the College received its charter from "our right trusty and well beloved JOHN WENTWORTH, Governor of the Province of New Hampshire," and said that the venerable name was borne, to-day, by an honored citizen of Illinois,* who, like his ancestor, towered head and shoulders above his fellow men. He also happily referred to the descendants of the other founders of the College. "When the College was organized the third George was heir to the British throne. Under the great Empress Catherine, Russia was prosecuting that career of aggrandizement then begun which is even now menacing British empire, in the East. Under the fifteenth Louis, in France, that wonderful literary movement was in progress, which prepared a sympathetic enthusiasm for liberty in America, at length overthrowing, for a time, monarchy in France. China

*Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, L. L. D.

and Japan were wholly outside the modern community of nations. A hundred years have passed, and what a new order has arisen! Great Britain has lost an empire, has gained other empires in Asia and Australia, and extends her dominion around the globe. France so great in arts and arms has seen an empire rise and fall and another empire arise, in which a wise and skillful ruler is seeking to reconcile personal supremacy with democratic ideas. Russia, our old friend seems to withdraw, for the present, at least, her eager gaze from Constantinople and seeks to establish herself on the Pacific Ocean and in Central Asia. China sends one of our own citizens, Mr. Burlingame, on an embassy throughout the world to establish peaceful, commercial, and industrial relations with all the civilized nations. Japan, too, awakes to the necessity of a more liberal policy, and looks toward a partnership in modern civilization. Who seeing this, and reflecting on the manifold agencies at work in the old world, and the prodigious movements in the new, which I cannot even glance at, can help exclaiming, in the language of the first telegraphic message which was sent to America, "What hath God wrought?" How great a part has this College, antedating the Republic, played in all the enterprises of America! It has been well said of it that three quarters of the globe know the graduates of Dartmouth. Every state in the Union, certainly, is familiar with their names and their works, and the influence which they exert is the influence of this College. What an insignificant beginning was that which has been described, to-day;—what splendid progress! How great the present, and who can predict the future? Ninety-eight classes of young men have already gone forth from this institution. Who can measure the religious, the moral, the intellectual, the political influence, which they have exerted? Great names like WEBSTER and CHOATE rise at once to memory, but I refer more particularly to the mighty influence exerted by the vast numbers, unrecognized upon the theatre of national reputation, which the College has sent into all the spheres of activity and duty. When I think of the vast momentum for good which has originated here, and is now in unchecked progress, and must extend beyond all the limits of conception, I cannot help feeling that it is a great and precious privilege to be in some way identified as a member of this College. It does not diminish my satisfaction that other graduates of other American Colleges can say the same thing. It rather increases that satisfaction. Glad and thankful that my name is in

the list of those, who have been educated here, and have endeavored to do something for their country and their kind, I rejoice that, under our beneficent institutions, legions of Americans have the same or greater cause for gladness."

After some remarks to the Graduating Class, the Chief Justice said: "And let me add, my Brethren of the Alumni, a practical word to you. We celebrate to-day the founding of our College. We come hither to testify our veneration, and our affection for our benign *Alma Mater*. We can hardly think she is a hundred years old, she looks so fresh and so fair. We are sure that many, many blessed days are before her, but a mother's days are made happy and delightful by the love and faithfulness of her children. Much has been done for this institution, recently, much which makes our hearts glad. The names of the benefactors of the institution, mentioned here to-day, dwell freshly in the hearts of every graduate; and will live forever; but let us remember, that while much has been done, much also remains to be done. I do not appeal to you for charity. I wish that every Graduate may feel that the College is, in a most true and noble sense, his mother, and to remind you of your filial obligations."

At the close of this Address, the Chief Justice of the United States called upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire, Hon. IRA PERLEY, LL. D., of the class of 1822, to speak upon "the relations of the College to Law." Judge PERLEY came forward and in a voice as clear and incisive as one of his legal opinions, delivered the admirable address upon the theme assigned him, which is found on the following pages. The address was eloquently delivered, and produced a marked impression upon the audience. It is no part of our duty to speak of the published addresses, but it must be observed, that they do, what their authors could not do—they speak for, and commend themselves. To those who know Judge PERLEY, it would be superfluous to speak of him, but for the benefit of those who may come after us, it may not be amiss to say, that he is one of the most distinguished of the graduates of the College, a man of commanding intellect, of great general acquirements, of profound learning in his profession, and as a Judge, stands side by side with his friends whom he so handsomely commended, the peer of CHASE and PARKER and REDFIELD.

Judge CHASE then called upon Hon. DANIEL CLARK to speak upon "the relations of the College to Statesmanship." We have been unable

to get a copy of Judge CLARK's speech. He delivered an elaborate oration, and spoke of course of our great Statesman, Mr. WEBSTER, to whom he gave the deserved credit of having stamped, in the great debate with Col. HAYNE, in 1830, in the Senate of the United States, upon the professional, political and public mind of the Country, those principles of the construction of the Constitution, upon which our Civil War was inaugurated, and by which the integrity of the Union was vindicated.

Judge CLARK is the Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of New Hampshire, and has served ten years in the Senate of the United States.

When Judge CLARK closed, RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq., of New York, of Class of 1834, was called upon by the President of the Alumni, to speak of "the relations of the College to Literature." Mr. KIMBALL was cheerfully received, and by the interest and variety of his remarks, commanded the undivided attention of his audience until he closed, when he was greatly applauded.

Mr. KIMBALL of course could not speak of himself, but we may here say, that he is one of the most distinguished of our graduates, as a literary man. A lawyer by profession, yet he has always devoted himself to literary pursuits. Soon after leaving College, he published "Letters from England," in one of the leading papers in New York; "Letters from Cuba," and "Reminiscences of an Old Man," in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," of which he was the editor, as he was also of the "Knickerbocker Gallery." He has published "Incidents of Travel in Texas," and a great variety of Tales, Reviews, Descriptions of Travel, Lectures before the New York Law Institute, Orations, etc. He is the author of "Saint Leger," which first brought him into notice as a writer; "Cuba and the Cubans," "Romance of Student Life Abroad," "Undercurrents," "Was he Successful?" "Henry Powers, Banker," "To-Day, A Romance," and the editor of "In the Tropics," and "Prince of Koshna." His books have been reprinted, in England and on the Continent, and many of them have been translated into other languages. Several of them have been printed, in Low Dutch, at Amsterdam.

Judge CHASE then called upon Judge BARRETT, Vice President of the Association of the Alumni, to read a Poem, which had been furnished for the occasion by GEORGE KENT, Esq., of the Class of 1814. Judge BARRETT had read but a few stanzas when the rumbling of dis-

tant thunder was heard. Then came a few scattering drops of water pattering upon the roof of the tent, but soon the winds blew, and the rain descended and fell upon the roof, as if the very windows of heaven had been opened. There followed such a scene as no tongue, nor pen, nor pencil can describe—it baffles all description. Judge BARRETT with the true pluck of an ETHAN ALLEN stood by his colors and the more the wind blew and the storm raged, the louder he read his poetry. He seemed to read as if there was something in the poetry to hush the wind and still the raging of the tempest. But the elements were too much for him, and for the poetry, too. He was obliged to cease, and with his slouched hat and dripping garments left the stage, and when you looked for him, he was not to be found;

“Hushed was the harp; the Minstrel gone.”

But he was not alone in his misery. The manly and stately form of the Chief Justice, the President of the College, Reverend Doctors of Divinity, were all in the same condition—they all stood drenched and dripping, like fountains, in the rain. Even General SHERMAN had to succumb, once in his life, and seek the protection of an umbrella. Some huddled under umbrellas, some held benches over their heads, and some crept beneath the platform.

But what can we say of the ladies? They entered the tent that afternoon arrayed as beautifully as the lilies of the field, with rouches and flowers, and trimmings of marvelous taste and beauty, and plumage that rivalled the gorgeousness of the birds of Paradise. They entered rejoicing in their taste and beauty,—they left like dripping Naiads, with their “bravery” drenched by the storm, their laces limp and soiled, their coiffures crushed—their trimmings departed—their rich silks stained and ruined;

“Gone was their Glory; sunk their Pride.”

The storm passed over, and Judge BARRETT came forward and finished reading the Poem.

Prof. PATTERSON, of the Class of 1848, was then called upon to speak of “the relations of the College to Science and the Arts.” He spoke

with force and eloquence, and received the greatest compliment that could be paid him—the undivided attention of the audience, which had been thrown into confusion by the storm, and which was not only wet, but soaked, and thoroughly uncomfortable. Prof. PATTERSON's Address was by no means a *dry* one. Prof. PATTERSON held the Chair of Mathematics in the College from 1854 to 1859, and of Astronomy and Meteorology from 1859 to 1863, and is now one of the Senators from New Hampshire in the Congress of the United States.

The remaining addresses for the day were omitted, and were delivered in the tent the next day, after the dinner of the Alumni.

After the exercises of the graduating class, on Commencement Day, a procession of the Alumni and the guests of the College was formed, and marched to the temporary structure for dinner. After all were seated, Rev. Dr. CALVIN E. STOWE was called upon by the President of the College to say grace. After the dinner, thanks were returned, and, in accordance with a time honored custom of the College, all joined in singing to the tune of "Old Hundred" the following lines:

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Through every land, by every tongue.

Eternal are thy mercies, Lord;
Eternal truth attends thy word;
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,
Till suns shall rise and set no more."

The Alumni and Guests then returned to the Tent.

Chief Justice CHASE resumed the chair. He called first upon His Excellency, Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, Governor of the State.

Gov. STEARNS was greeted with hearty applause, and spoke briefly of the importance of extending the advantages of such a literary institution as widely as possible, expressing the opinion that the State should extend to it whatever aid might be necessary to make it effective for public good, another hundred years. He said this Institution had disseminated sound learning throughout this State and throughout the

length and breadth of the country. Their *Alma Mater* deserved now to be called "Old Dartmouth;" still she was full of the freshness of youth. The Governor urged the alumni to remain true to their benefactors, and concluded by proposing the lasting honor and prosperity of Dartmouth College and of all her sons.

Gen. SHERMAN, upon rising, was most enthusiastically cheered. He spoke substantially as follows: "I almost feel abashed on attempting to speak in the presence of the Chief Justice and many men of learning, aye, of the very boys, who but a short time since were speaking in language far more appropriate than I could ever hope to utter. I am simply a plain soldier, and can say what I have to say, in a few words, direct to the purpose; and if I had any special subject whatever worthy of this occasion I would endeavor to pursue it, but for want of a better, I will express the very great pleasure I have experienced, to-day and yesterday, in seeing not only the intelligence of the young men whose graduation we have come here to witness, but the spirit of kindness and reverence which every one of them, and all, in fact, have manifested toward the President of this College, toward the aged men who direct its interests, and toward the cause of learning. Learning of all kinds is entitled to our veneration, whether it be at Dartmouth or Yale or Harvard, at West Point or in the common schools. Learning is living, —it improves us all and we never become too old to learn. We learn to-day, we learn to-morrow, and I suppose we shall continue to learn to the very last hour of our lives; we cannot tell, it is for God alone to say, on which day we shall make the most progress. I am not and do not profess to be learned in books, learned in art, or learned in mere words; but in deeds, I do profess to have some knowledge of forming men into organizations, where their physical power as well as their mental power may produce its full effect. You here have an organization, you here have a system, which you may call civil; but it is military. The authority of every one of your professors is defended and they group you into classes, they group classes into other classes, and even after you leave the institution they have a hold on your affections which makes you a body with a single soul, which the man who wants may move to some common purpose, as though it had been a military organization. We combine men by hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands, all animated by one purpose and guided by one mind, so that their concentrated purpose and will may press forward to the ac-

complishment of any object. If that object be the salvation of a nation, then the cause is glorious and enlists the feelings and challenges the admiration of all mankind. (Loud applause.) Therefore, in that sense I, too, profess to be a teacher, simply in the lesser art of organization; simply in the lesser art of combining units into tens and tens into hundreds, and directing them in the interest of the government which commands me to do that which is her pleasure, and which is my pleasure too. (Renewed applause.)

It is a common feeling among civilians that soldiers are men of violence. There is nothing further from the truth. I appeal to the history of America, to the history of our country, from Washington until the present moment, to show that military men of this country have always been subordinate to the law and subordinate to the "powers that be," never setting up their own judgment in antagonism to that of the nation, but executing its will when that will had found expression in law, with a fidelity beautiful to behold; and so long as I continue to hold power and influence, I shall ever direct that power and influence to the end that the military of this country, whether a small force scattered all over the nation, or a vast army of volunteers, gathered for some special purpose, shall sustain the laws of the land and support the authority, you may place over me.

Therefore, I feel the same interest in education that you do. It lessens my task; it lessens the task of every Governor and of the Chief Justice, when throughout the land, in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Florida, and Ohio, schools and colleges are founded, and men are taught what law means, what order means, what civilization means, what refinement means; for it is far easier and more pleasant to govern intelligent men than to govern unlettered men. The one acts from a high motive and principle, aiding and supporting you in carrying out your purpose, without confusion; whereas the other must be driven to it by force. Therefore, I have a personal interest in education. I hope it will pervade all America, and when it does, there will be no need of armies and very little need of courts. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I thank you for the many compliments you have paid me, and especially would I thank the young men who have alluded to me in three or four passages of surpassing compliment. I would also express my thanks to the President and other officers of the College. I wish them honor, I wish them long life. I wish the College may live to the third and fourth and tenth

century. I hope it will live as long as there is an American nation, and that will be to the end of all time." (Prolonged applause.)

Addresses were also made by Hon. HARVEY JEWELL of Massachusetts; Judge WHITTAKER of New Orleans, a descendant of the Rev. NATHANIEL WHITTAKER, spoken of by Dr. BROWN, who was sent to England by Dr. WHEELOCK, to solicit funds for MOOR's Charity School; by Rev. JOHN WHEELOCK ALLEN, a grandson of the second President of this College; by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH of Chicago; and by Hon. JOHN S. SANBORN, of the New Dominion, Member of the Upper House of the Provincial Parliament.

Judge CHASE then called on Dr. JABEZ B. UPHAM, of the Class of 1842, to speak upon "the relations of the College to Medicine." Dr. UPHAM's Address was a scholarly production, well delivered, and well received. Dr. UPHAM was admirably qualified to depict "the relations of the College to Medicine," since—although, finely accomplished in the bibliography of his profession—he has had the good fortune to be able to cultivate the esthetics and the curiosities of medical experience, while he has escaped the drudgery of professional practice.

The Address of Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, of the Class of 1837, upon "the Relations of the College to Military Life" was omitted, as Gen. SHEPLEY was not able to be present. We have not been able to get a copy from him of what he had intended to say. His absence was greatly regretted. Gen. SHEPLEY won an enviable reputation in his native State, as an able lawyer and eloquent advocate, and distinguished himself in the Civil War, not only in the field, but as the Military Governor of New Orleans. He is now Circuit Judge of the United States Courts for the Circuit of New England. The College may well be proud to count among her sons to-day the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit Judge of the United States Courts for the New England Circuit, the District Judge of the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire, and the Attorney General of the United States. All of them, with the exception of Judge SHEPLEY, are natives of New Hampshire.

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, LL. D., of the Class of 1832, was then called upon by Judge CHASE, to speak upon "the Relations of the College to Education." Dr. TAYLOR's address commanded the undivided attention of the Alumni. It may be doubted if any one of them was aware, before they listened to this address, of the vast influence, Dartmouth has had

and now has in the Educational Institutions of the land. Dr. TAYLOR himself is one of the ablest men in the country in this department of learning. All honor to him for the manner in which he drills his pupils, for his thoroughness and accuracy in teaching the "Humaniores Literas." He is, in this way, what Arnold was to Rugby.

Rev. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, D. D., of the Class of 1836, was then called upon by Judge CHASE to speak upon "the Relations of the College to Religion."

Dr. BARTLETT's address was energetic and eloquent, full of that enthusiasm which is instilled into one who removes from our undemonstrative region to the young, and ardent, and hopeful West.

Dr. BARTLETT is a representative of a New Hampshire family of high intellectual endowments and great executive energy. As a Pastor in this State he had advanced to the very first rank in his profession, when he was called to Chicago to take charge of the first Theological Seminary, founded by the Congregationalists, in the West. Under his administration, the Seminary has been constantly advancing in influence and power.

The President of the College then made a few extemporaneous remarks, in his happiest manner. The literary exercises of the occasion were then closed with Prayer and the Benediction by the Rev. President.

In the evening there was a Promenade Concert, in the Tent, and thus closed the Centennial of 1869.

The Centennial Celebration served not only to revive and quicken the interest and attachment of the Graduates for the College but also to increase the far reaching and ever extending influence for good which had emanated from it during the century which had passed.

The Institution in its origin was feeble, it was truly "a voice crying in the wilderness," but now its "line is gone out through all the earth." It cannot boast as distant a past as the great English Universities, Oxford and Cambridge, but it does claim as distant a future. And why may it not, in the coming Centennial, have as long and as bright a roll of names known to fame as that which contains a MILTON, a NEWTON, a LOCKE, a BACON?

Salve Magna Parens, Alma Mater,

Esto perpetua.

"Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN OF THE ALUMNI:

AMONG the most precious memories of New England, to her sons scattered far and wide, are those, I need not tell you, of the old Thanksgiving Festival. With what joy as it recurs do they revisit the home of their childhood, to recount with the dwellers there the blessings of the by-gone year, to give meet expression to all fraternal and filial regards, to receive a father's and a mother's benediction, and to refresh the worn spirit for coming cares and labors. Not unlike that occasion, only of broader scope, is the glad one that has gathered us to-day. This is the THANKSGIVING, not of a year, but OF A CENTURY! We are here again, in the presence of the Mother of us all, amid the familiar scenes of the old homestead, to meet with fitting response her look of love, and to dwell on all the kindness of Providence toward her since first was heard here the *vox clamantis in deserto*. Arrayed in the same unpretending garb on which we looked in other days, though with some due touches of the modern life, and with a marvellous contrast to the rudeness and meagreness of her beginnings, she has joyfully opened her doors to receive us. And it is my simple office this morning, an office in which all my heart goes forth, to bid you in her name a cordial WELCOME!

Welcome from the many regions in which your lot has been cast. With a slight accommodation, we may say, in the words of the poet,

“Wave may not foam, nor wild wind sweep,
Where sleep not Dartmouth’s dead.”

And much the same may be said of her living sons. From all quarters of the land you come; from the hill country of the North, from the fair midland regions, from the broad prairies of the West, from the sunny South; from beside the great lakes, and the great water-courses, and from beneath the shadow of the great mountains; from hamlet and village and city, far and near; from the old New England hive, and from all the newer regions into which her sons have been swarming. It is well that our whole Republic is to be thus represented. The chain of fraternal love that binds the sons of Dartmouth together—its every link brightened anew to-day—shall be in all the future, as it has been in the past, one of the strong bonds of a perpetual and glorious national unity. Nay, there are ties of good fellowship and heavenly charity woven by the hand of our Alma Mater—a glance at the roll of our ~~Alumni~~ ^{Alumni} shows it—which are drawing toward us, and that in no entangling alliances, many peoples and kingdoms over the great and wide sea. It is well that our Centennial occurs on the very year in which the Continent is first spanned with bands of iron, deep answering to deep in fervent gratulation and high prophetic utterance; in which, while there are fresh tokens of good for all the intervening regions, the Golden Gate becomes, as never before, an outlet for the influence which we here pledge anew to our country and the world.

Welcome from the various posts of duty in which you have been doing service to God and your generation—from the pulpit, the bar, and the walks of medical science; from the bench, the

halls of legislation, the bureaus of State, from Gubernatorial dignities, and from the spheres of diplomacy; from editorial offices; from high educational tasks in Professorial and Presidential chairs; from the various posts of military service; from honorable lives of industry and of business; from the studio of the artist, and from the quiet toils of the man of letters. How will Dartmouth illustrate, in this gathering, the worthiness and solidarity of all the various callings and professions. In what manifold forms do we recognize the power she wields, and the one life she imparts.

Welcome to these old scenes, thronged to-day with what multitudinous upspringing memories, overspread with what innumerable filaments of association. We will be young again, all of us. We will walk as boys, once more, over this beautiful Green, beneath these lofty elms, along the banks of the murmuring river, up to the old pine, in whose branches is heard the same "soft and soul-like sound" as in years gone by. We will sit in the old recitation rooms, our fellow students all about us; we will look again on the same old faces that in our college-days beamed upon us with mingled love and fidelity from the chairs of instruction. Ah, how many of the occupants of those chairs have ceased from their labors! ADAMS, and SHURTLEFF, and HADDOCK, and CHAMBERLAIN, and LONG, and PEABODY, and YOUNG, and CHASE, and PUTNAM,—not to name others of earlier date—they are not here! Not here to the eye of sense—yet who can say that, with many of their pupils, our dear departed classmates, they may not be looking upon us now from within the veil?

And while we greet thus the sons of Dartmouth, we give special welcome to its honored benefactors, the men who out of the substance which their industry and sagacity and heaven-blessed thrift have secured, have ministered to her wants. A noble service this, as her Alumni render it—men still living to

rejoice in her prosperity, and some of them present to-day ; or as it has been so recently and signally rendered by one who now sleeps with his fathers. But a still nobler service in some respects, and worthy of our deepest gratitude, as offered by those who have no filial obligations to discharge, but who act only from public motives, from a clear discernment and a high appreciation of sound Christian learning. Welcome, thrice welcome are such to our Centennial Feast.

While we rejoice in the presence of all the friends of the College—and who, in this great assembly is not its friend?—there are individuals here, whom in their eminent public relations we should delight more distinctly to recognize. We cannot name them all. Yet we cannot forbear to say with what special gratification—with something of a pride which all, we are sure, will pardon—we welcome that honored Son of Dartmouth, who has laid aside at our call the ermine of the highest judicial seat in the nation, that he may sit here to-day as *primus inter pares*. Hail, also, to the Chief, the renowned leader of his country's forces, who three years ago, in one of his masterly flank movements, took possession of our hearts, and who comes now just to inspect the captured works. Nor can we fail to greet, with special tokens of respect and gratitude, the Chief Magistrate of this good State of New Hampshire. The deep interest he ever manifested in this institution as a private citizen, and which has so endeared him to us all, it is his pleasure to exhibit in public life. We have no fear that while he holds the helm of government, this one college of the State will ever lack his fostering care. We bid him welcome to this scene of joyous commemoration.

There is yet another, whom until recently I had fondly hoped to meet upon this platform. I refer to him, my own beloved President, from whose hand, long years ago, I received

my diploma; whose kind care for me I trust I was not then unmindful of; whose friendship has followed me through all the succeeding years; whose ready sympathy and words of gracious encouragement have been among my most precious solaces and helps, as with faltering feet I have sought to walk in his footsteps. How gladly and gratefully would many a representative of the thirty-five classes it was his privilege to graduate, have hailed his presence. It was even my hope that we should have the privilege of hearing from his lips a few words at least—if they were no more than the aged John was wont to utter—his doctrine distilling as the dew, if it might not drop upon us as the rain. But a wise Providence has otherwise ordered, and we bow to its behest. Though detained in his chamber of sickness, he is yet with us in spirit, rejoicing in the occasion, invoking blessings upon us and upon the college; while we in turn most fervently pray, that the God in whom he trusts and whom he has so faithfully served, may be the strength of his heart and his portion forever!

But with these simple words of greeting I will not longer detain you. I will not trench on the themes which have been fitly allotted to others. God grant that we may so profit by all the lessons which this great occasion shall bring us, that we shall consecrate anew to Him, and more fully than ever, both ourselves and the College. So when another century shall have passed away, though the places that now know us shall know us no more, we shall have part in a celebration, embracing in its retrospect all the ages past, and measuring in its duration all the ages to come.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

BY SAMUEL G. BROWN, D. D., LL. D.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHERS OF THE ALUMNI :

A HUNDRED years, within a few months, have passed since Dartmouth College received its charter from the hands of JOHN WENTWORTH, the last Royal Governor of New Hampshire. It would have been an unpardonable forgetfulness if we had suffered this century to be completed without some public recognition of the good Providence which has so long sustained the College, and conferred upon it such prosperity ; without assembling for mutual congratulations, for a review of the past, and promises for the future. Historically considered, no century of modern times has been more fruitful in great men and great events than that which closes with the present year. None has been so fruitful in discoveries and inventions for bringing the earth under the dominion of man, or in the developing of those principles of civil liberty and self-government which have taken such profound hold of the popular mind, and given to free nations a variety and extent of power altogether unknown before.

The third quarter of the last century was a memorable era to England and her colonies. Then was generated an intellectual and spiritual movement which has widened and deepened down

to the present time. The political power of England, from a state of anxiety, distrust, and depression, rose buoyant, confident, and invincible, mainly through the courage, patriotism and civil genius of one great statesman. In both hemispheres and in every zone the arms and spirit of England became ascendant. The colonies in America caught the impulse, asserted more strongly their manhood, enlarged their aspirations, and felt that a wider scope was opened to them too, as the French cordon stretching round from the Canadas to the gulf was broken. A manlier and more independent spirit developed itself in a race essentially manly, noble and aspiring.

There was another influence also, still more potent perhaps, in its effect upon the common mind, which was widely felt in both England and this country, throughout the middle of the last century. I refer to that remarkable religious awakening which spread over the land with such powerful results; not always indeed well ordered, yet in the main renovating and exalting, filling the mind with unselfish purposes, and inspiring the most beneficent plans. There was hardly a minister or parish in New England which did not feel the unusual excitement. It stimulated the thought as well as startled the conscience. It encouraged, in the general New England mind, a delight in subtle theological discussions, and threw a charm about the profoundest metaphysical theories. The grand and vast problems of human accountability and human destiny it made the topics of frequent and familiar discussion, and thus rendered the mind at once more grave, more penetrating, and more independent. It did far more than this. It inspired an humble, zealous, earnest spirit for the wide diffusion of Christian truth. It directed the energies of the benevolent to the moral wants of the land, to enlighten the benighted, to raise the downcast.

Among the actors in these moving scenes, inspired by them and inspiring them, was ELEAZAR WHELOCK, the minister of the

secluded little town of Lebanon, in Connecticut. He was an eloquent and powerful preacher, familiar with the leaders of religious thought in New England, of a truly devout spirit, and with plans for doing good which could not be limited by the boundaries of his parish. Among the schemes of benevolence which found a home in his inquiring and active mind, was one for christianizing and educating those wandering, untamable races, whose cunning, ferocity, and cold blooded cruelty had made them such formidable enemies to the colonists, and invested the early wars with unimagined horrors. Here were heathen and pagans, worshipers of demons, implacable and vindictive, impatient of the restraint of civilization but quick to catch its vices, at the very door of Christian men, and should not an effort be made to save them, to give them Christian knowledge, to change their nature and impart, if possible, the virtues and security of a Christian commonwealth?

The problem of Indian civilization presented to him the same difficulties that it does to us, nor has our experience taught us any better way to solve it. He felt that to accomplish anything for the permanent good of a race so restless, wandering and unstable, he must subdue their native aversion to labor, must change their ideas as well as their practices, and by bringing them into early and familiar contact with civilized life, relieve them of fear and distrust, disarm their hostility, and habituate them to the quiet, diligent and persistent methods of Christian societies. Apparently more fortunate than Goldsmith's village preacher,

—"passing rich with forty pounds a year,"

Mr. WHEELLOCK had been settled at a nominal compensation of one hundred and forty. But as this was paid not in pounds sterling, nor even in lawful money, but in provisions reckoned at

high prices, and diminished in amount as prices became more reasonable, for many years he received less than the good minister of the "Deserted Village." In order to meet his necessary expenses, therefore, he established a kind of school for boys. Into this school, in December 1743, he received a young Mohegan Indian called SAMSON OCCUM. This boy remained with him for several years, and became finally a preacher of no small influence. Indeed, standing as an example of what might be hoped for under favorable auspices, no more powerful argument for Indian civilization could be addressed to the benevolent mind than that afforded by his presence. It is possible, indeed, that had this first experiment turned out unfavorably, the benevolent effort of Mr. WHEELLOCK might have assumed a different form.*

Encouraged however, by what he saw, and stimulated by a true missionary spirit, he set about in earnest carrying his scheme into execution. In doing this he manifested a large degree of intelligence, energy and wisdom. It was an untried enterprise, and required to be commended to the good judgment, as well as urgently and persistently pressed upon the conscience of the community. He appealed to the civil prudence of the people as well as to their sense of Christian rectitude. "It has seemed to me" he said, "he must be stupidly indifferent to the Redeemer's cause and interest in the world, and criminally deaf and blind to the intimations of the favor and displeasure of God in the dispensations of his providence, who could not perceive plain intimations of God's displeasure against us for this neglect [of our heathen natives,] inscribed in capitals on the very front of divine dispensations from year to year, in permitting the savages to be such a sore scourge to our land." "And there is good reason to think,"

*The hymn "Awaked by Sinai's awful sound," is usually ascribed to OCCUM. If this be so, it shows that he possessed not only deep religious feeling, but a certain loftiness of poetic conception not common in his race.

he goes on, "that if one half which has been for so many years past expended in building forts, manning and supporting them, had been prudently laid out in supporting faithful missionaries and schoolmasters among them, the instructed and civilized party would have been a far better defence than all our expensive fortresses, and prevented the laying waste so many towns and villages."

For the success of his plan, two things were necessary: first, to induce Indian boys to attend the school, and secondly, to obtain the means for their support. To accomplish the former, he used all the methods that he could command. He sent agents in different directions. He corresponded with Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON and with other persons of influence in the neighborhood of the Indians. At length, in 1754, two boys of the Delaware tribe were sent to him by the Rev. JOHN BRAINERD, and the experiment began. This number gradually increased, notwithstanding the interruptions of war, till in 1761 the school numbered eleven pupils.* To carry on the benevolent scheme, Mr. WHEELOCK solicited funds from the generous and benevolent at home and abroad. The first decisive and important gift came from a comparatively humble source. I hold in my hand the indenture, dated July 17, 1755, in which a plain farmer of Mansfield, Ct., Mr. JOSHUA MORE,† gave to Col. ELISHA WILLIAMS, Rev. SAMUEL MOSELY, Rev. ELEAZAR WHEELOCK, and Rev. BENJAMIN POMEROY, a small house and about two acres of land situated in Lebanon in that State, in trust for the founding, use and sup-

*Among the early pupils of Mr. WHEELOCK was the celebrated Mohawk Chief, JOSEPH BRANDT, Thayendanegea, who seems to have always retained a grateful recollection of his instructor. In a list of the members of the School from September, 1765 to May, 1767, we find the names of fifteen Mohawks, four Oneidas, four Mohegans, two Montauks, four Delawares, and eight Narragansets.

†The name is spelt in the Indenture *More*, and not as we find it later, *Moor*.

port of a Charity School. This is Mr. MORE's passport to an honorable and grateful fame. It was not a very large donation, but it was both generous and seasonable, and it is fitting that his name should be retained affixed to the School, to be remembered as long as it, or the College which sprang from it, shall continue to exist. Here was afforded the nucleus around which other donations might crystalize. Nor did an enterprise so unique, so promising, so benevolent, fail of friends. A fund of five hundred pounds, lawful money, was soon subscribed. Mr. WHEELLOCK, with great wisdom, courtesy, and earnestness, appealed for aid to the royal Governors and legislatures of nearly all the Northern colonies, and he did not appeal in vain. Looking higher than this even, he commissioned SAMSON OCCUM and Rev. NATHANIEL WHITTAKER, of Norwich, Ct., to solicit funds in England. OCCUM was a curiosity, and as the first Indian preacher who had appeared in Great Britain, attracted great attention. He preached hundreds of times with general acceptance and success. The King gave two hundred pounds, Lord DARTMOUTH fifty guineas, and altogether the subscription in England and Scotland amounted to the generous sum of nearly ten thousand pounds. This was deposited in part with a Board of Trustees in London, of which Lord DARTMOUTH was the President, and the remainder with the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

For fourteen years after Mr. MORE's donation, the School went on doing its wearisome yet beneficent work with as much success as could be expected considering the material to be wrought upon. Indian boys and girls were faithfully taught to labor as well as to study. They mingled freely with children of English origin, and were encouraged to adopt the customs and learn the arts of civilized life. Their habits of listlessness and indifference were in part overcome. They were taught to look

upon agriculture as honorable, and to depend for sustenance upon the sure returns of the grateful earth, instead of the uncertain results of hunting and fishing. They were instructed above all, in the Christian faith, and their moral culture was watched over with zealous care. And yet nearly or quite half of those who came under the care of Mr. WHEELLOCK disappointed his hopes, and returned again to the vices of savage life.

The experience of Mr. WHEELLOCK thus taught him that, for permanent influence among the Indian tribes he must rely upon men more stable, more thoroughly rooted and grounded by inherent disposition in things which are good and make for peace, than it was reasonable to expect from the children of the forest, drawn for a few brief years into contact with civilization and then sent back to resist alone the mighty influence of blood and race, and character, and national habits. He began therefore to think of the enlargement of his plan, and as a natural consequence of this, the removal of the school to a place where he might have freer scope, better facilities of access to the Indian tribes, and enlarged resources for carrying on his work.

During these twelve or fourteen years, by the energy of Mr. WHEELLOCK, by his correspondence with men of distinction, his memorials to the State assemblies, and the agents which he sent abroad, the School had become famous. When, therefore, his purpose to remove it became known, he received solicitations and proposals from various parts of the country. The inhabitants of Stockbridge in the western part of Massachusetts, where an Indian School had already once been established under the direction of the Missionary, JOHN SERGEANT, made a generous offer for the School, and accompanied the offer with a sound statement of the principle which should determine the location. Pittsfield presented its claim. Albany offered a square in the city overlooking the Hudson, and there is now in the State

Library in that city, a map drawn with a pen, giving the boundaries and position of the proposed location. This proposal was seconded by PHILIP SCHUYLER,—General SCHUYLER that was to be,—who promised to use his influence to secure desirable advantages. Lansinburgh, then just laid out, offered land within and without the town. A reservation on the Susquehanna, “delightful Wyoming,” innocent then of wars and massacres, stretched its fair valley, soliciting and wooing. The far-off Ohio endeavored to draw the School to that thinly inhabited region. It was urged by some that it should migrate beyond the Mississippi; while Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON cast his vote for North or South Carolina.

Another anxiety, besides that of location, perplexed the mind of Mr. WHELOCK. A school, to be permanent, must have funds. To produce security and confidence, the funds must be entrusted to a board authorized to receive and manage them. But as yet there was no legal corporation. A board had been formed, but the character of it as interpreted by the law, to say the least, was unascertained.*

*Mr. WHELOCK had made several strenuous efforts to obtain a charter for the School, but had been met by insuperable obstacles. An extract from a letter, (dated October 16, 1760,) to WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq., an eminent member of the bar in New York and New Jersey, who afterwards became Governor of New Jersey, and a delegate to the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, will indicate the kind of perplexities which he was obliged to meet. After stating that the instrument by which himself and others had been appointed trustees of the property given by Mr. MORE, had been judged by Governor WOLCOTT and others learned in the law, not to be a legal and sufficient incorporation, he goes on: “Whereupon we made application for the Royal favour of a Charter. A memorial on the head by Dr. B. AVERY, Esq., and Mr. DE BERDT of London, was preferred to Lord HALIFAX, who approved the design, but to avoid expense advised us to get a law in this Government establishing such a school, and promised it should be ratified there in council. Accordingly I waited on our Assembly in May, 1758, with a memorial. A committee from both Houses reported in favour of it. The House of Representatives concurred. The upper

Among those with whom correspondence was held, was the Royal Governor of New Hampshire, the second Governor who bore the name of JOHN WENTWORTH. He had succeeded his uncle BENNING WENTWORTH, under somewhat peculiar, and certainly favorable, circumstances. He had obtained office through favor of the Marquis of Rockingham, then at the head of the liberal ministry through whom the odious stamp act had been repealed, a result which Mr. WENTWORTH had done something to secure. The Governor was a gentleman of conciliatory temper, of popular manners, of liberal taste, and possessed withal of a resolute spirit of improvement. He explored the forests, built roads, paid a careful attention to agriculture, and both by precept and example did much to develop the resources of the Province. His correspondence marks him as an enlightened, courteous, and liberal ruler, ready and willing to coöperate with others so as to produce the best actual results.

Anxious to promote the interests of the Province, and wise enough to see that civilization cannot be greatly advanced without intelligence, he brought to bear upon the removal of the School to New Hampshire all the influences at his command. He offered lands for an endowment, and promised his personal aid and sympathy. The establishment of a college had been attempted under the administration of his predecessor, but Governor BENNING WENTWORTH, closely attached to the Church of

House negatived, and that for these reasons, as Colonel TRUMBULL (who was one of the committee appointed to debate on the different votes of the Houses) assures me, viz: 'That the sending an act home for ratification would be such a precedent as may be of hurtful consequence to this Charter Government: That an act here though ratified at home will not answer our design, because it will not enable us to act without the bounds of this Government in which are comparatively but few Indians: That a corporation within a corporation may be troublesome, as our College (tho' our glory) has sometimes been.' But no objection was made against it as being in itself a device unsuitable to the end proposed."

England, had refused a charter, unless the College were placed under the control of the Bishop of London. But JOHN WENTWORTH, more sagacious and more liberal, solicitous for learning, solicitous that the State, overshadowed somewhat, as it was, by the larger and more populous provinces to the south of it, should rise in dignity and influence, not only offered no obstacle but the heartiest coöperation and assistance. To him more than to any other man was it probably owing that the college was established at that time with so liberal and sound a charter, indeed that the *College* was established at all. To him was it largely owing that the school did not wander beyond the Hudson, the Ohio, the Mississippi, but soberly and quietly seated itself on the banks of the beautiful Connecticut. To him—to his popularity and familiar acquaintance with the British Ministry,—was it due perhaps that, in that period of growing irritation between the Colonies and the Mother Country, any grant of privileges, least of all one so ample and so unrestricted by vexatious limitations, was obtained. Still more than this must in justice be said. The ideas of Governor WENTWORTH were apparently broader than those of the Connecticut Minister. Dr. WHEELOCK proposed to remove his school to New Hampshire on condition that it should be incorporated, and certain lands given for its support. An original copy of the charter, proposed for the consideration of Governor WENTWORTH incorporated the institution by the name of "*Dartmouth Academy*." It seems to have been Dr. WHEELOCK's purpose to obtain an incorporation of the Indian Charity School, in the government of which the trustees of the fund in London should retain a share. He founded and "builted better than he knew." He asked the charter of an academy, he obtained a college. He aimed first to instruct the aborigines, yet comparatively few and infrequent have been the pupils of Dartmouth from the fleeting and fading tribes, but who can estimate the influence on

that stronger, firmer, more persistent, more noble race who have here drawn in their intellectual life? But that the institution assumed here its larger dimensions, that its purpose became comprehensive of the grandest circle of sciences and arts, that it was without dispute raised at once in generic character, to the highest level of literary institutions in our country, with a constitution flexible and plastic, capable of natural and easy enlargement to meet any want, hospitable to schools of kindred purpose that might cluster about the central organization, and inviting them by its liberal policy—this original capability is to a considerable extent due to the large nature and magnanimous spirit of the last of the Royal Governors of New Hampshire.

For some reasons which it is not quite easy to understand,—perhaps from some subtle and hardly acknowledged jealousies, perhaps from some undefined suspicions, perhaps from fear that the benevolent purposes of the school would be overshadowed by the more ambitious and secular purposes of the College, perhaps from observing that the charter named the whole board of Trust from the Colonies and no one from England—for these or other reasons the project was regarded abroad, even by good men whose liberality and friendliness had been unquestioned, with no favor but rather with aversion. “It was certainly” writes one of them to Dr. WHEELOCK in July, 1770, “a very wrong step for you to take without consulting us. It is the sentiment of us all, that by lodging the power in other hands, it has superseded the trust here, and we shall desire to have done with it.” And in April, 1771, the London trustees again write, “We cannot but look upon the charter you have obtained, and your intention of building a college and educating English youths, as going beyond the line by which both you and we are circumscribed.”

Nevertheless the charter had been given, bearing date December 13, 1769, not superseding the original School, nor

enlarging and giving it a new form, for that still continued and remains to this day, but establishing a NEW INSTITUTION, with different purposes and more noble and efficient powers.

To *this* institution, that liberal nobleman, LORD DARTMOUTH, had made no contributions, yet remembering his help for the Charity School when such endorsement was of worth far beyond its pecuniary value, it was a natural as well as a graceful tribute to give the College his name. It strikes us too, as an exhibition of true magnanimity, that Governor WENTWORTH, who might lay claim to be the chief benefactor and patron of the College, seems never to have thought of his own agency, nor to have sought any advantage or honor beyond what would naturally accrue to the Province over which he presided.

Although the charter fixed the College in the Province of New Hampshire, its exact location was still a matter of question, and the advantages offered by many towns on the Connecticut, from Lebanon up to Landaff were carefully considered. Governor WENTWORTH recommended the latter, while others were in favor of towns still farther south than either of those named. The precise position seems to have been determined by its general advantages, and by grants of land in the immediate vicinity, and other promises of aid. We may remember, too, that Vermont did not then exist as a State, and the jurisdiction of New Hampshire was thought to extend rather indefinitely westward. Hanover was then a somewhat central position in the territory, within a region sparsely peopled indeed, yet not inaccessible from the seaboard, and—what was thought to be of considerable importance—within easy distance of Crown Point on Lake Champlain, and of the Canadas; quite at the door, as one might say, of the Indian tribes of the North and Northwest, and yet within call of the “English youth” for whose welfare the charter was good enough to make some provision.

Thus was the College started on its career, in a year memorable for the birth of great men and the occurrence of important events; the year in which NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON, CUVIER and HUMBOLDT, NEY and BEMADOTTE, SOULT and CHATEAUBRIAND, Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE and DEWITT CLINTON first saw the light; the year in which ARKWRIGHT received his first patent for the spinning jenny which wrought a revolution in manufacturing,—in which the Letters of JUNIUS first stimulated that literary and political curiosity which they have baffled for a whole century,—and DANIEL BOONE—the type of the earlier emigrant, crowded and in want of breath, if within fifty miles of a white settlement,—was first exploring the picturesque valleys and fertile plains of Kentucky.

Was it not a notable mark of the enterprising intelligence and Christian energy which governed our fathers, that in this thinly peopled region, so nearly on the borders of civilization, the primeval pines towering nearly three hundred feet* above the plain were cut away to give room for a college, where science and letters and arts and religion might find a shelter and a home; where the seed might be planted to spring up in laws and liberties, in eloquence and arts, in philanthropy and missions, in virtuous and refined communities, in an ennobled State? The whole county contained less than three thousand inhabitants, but our fathers divined the wisdom of providing for future necessities. Their provision was prevision. It was prophetic of the coming generation. And has not this been instinctively our national policy, the open secret of our success? We do not wait, in building our Pacific railroads, till towns and cities have sprung up along the track. We anticipate and direct the course of emigration. We entice it along the paths which commerce sees to be wise.

*Mr. McCLURE in his life of President WHEELLOCK speaks of a pine cut upon the plain which measured two hundred and seventy feet.

It was not till the summer of 1770 that operations under the charter were fairly commenced in Hanover. On the 5th of July of that year, ELEAZAR WHELOCK, JOHN WENTWORTH, THEODORE ATKINSON, GEORGE JAFFREY, DANIEL PIERCE, PETER GILMAN and BENJAMIN POMEROY, at Portsmouth, N. H., took the oaths and subscribed the declaration required to be taken and subscribed by the Trustees. The members who resided in Connecticut subscribed the same at Hartford on the 17th of the same month. In August, with a company of nearly thirty students, Dr. WHELOCK took possession of the place, much in the spirit of a pioneer, of a missionary; much as a soldier would plant a fort far within the unbroken regions of barbarism.

For a temporary shelter, he built a log hut about eighteen feet square, without stone, brick, glass, or nails. Then with thirty or forty laborers, he set about building a house for himself, forty feet by thirty-two, of one story, and another, eighty feet by thirty-two, for the students. Before finishing the first structure, he found it necessary to take it to pieces and remove it about seventy rods, because, having dug one well, forty feet and another sixty-three feet deep without sign of water, it was evident that he had fallen upon a dry place.* The household

*The place first chosen for the log hut is said to have been on land now owned by the Chandler Scientific School, and west of the house now occupied by Miss McMURPHY. From this it was removed when half finished to a spot a little north of Reed Hall. It was occupied at first by the family of the President, and afterwards by his servants, and was finally demolished in 1780. The larger framed house was built on the common westward from the well, and fronted the south. It was afterwards enlarged, and one portion of it made to serve for a chapel while another part was used for a common hall. It was demolished in 1779, having already become ruinous. A President's house was built in 1773 on the site of Reed Hall. It was a spacious and well built mansion, and was occupied by all the Presidents in succession, excepting President BROWN and President DANA, until 1838, when to make room for Reed Hall, it was removed to River Street, just west of Mr. EMERSON'S, where, altered somewhat externally, it still stands. The first College Hall

furniture, together with the small personal comforts brought from Connecticut was stored in the "hutt," which was also occupied by Mrs. WHEELOCK and the other females of the family, while the young men, through a season of early cold and snow, slept in booths made of hemlock boughs, until the 29th of October, when the houses were in a condition to be occupied, the rooms were made quite comfortable, "and love, peace, joy, satisfaction and contentment, reigned through the whole."* Nor was the religious spirit which actuated this movement lost sight of here. The 23d of the next January was observed as a day of solemn consecration and prayer, and a church was organized, so that religion and learning might go hand in hand, and the sacred purposes to which the Institution was consecrated might not fail.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held at Keene, October 22, 1770. The first Commencement was held on the 28th of August, 1771, when four students, LEVI FRISBIE, SAMUEL GRAY, SYLVANUS RIPLEY, and JOHN WHEELOCK, were graduated. RIPLEY gave the Salutatory in English, "drawing tears," says the President in his brief journal, "from a great number of the learned." FRISBIE followed with a "Clyosophick oration in Latin. GRAY held the question, *an vera cognitio Dei luce naturæ acquiri potest?*" WHEELOCK pronounced the Valedictory in Latin. "Their performances met with universal acceptance and great applause." The College had at last fairly

was finished in 1771. It stood in the southeastern corner of the common, facing the west. It was a wooden building painted red, of two stories in height, with an attic. In each story were eight rooms for students, and four rooms in the attic. After the completion of Dartmouth Hall, it was sold to PHINEAS ANNIS, and by him subsequently taken down. Mr. ANNIS seems to have paid for the building wholly or in part by erecting the old academy, in which he very likely used some of the material of the College building. This old wooden academy was removed to the Rope Ferry road more than thirty years ago, and fitted up as a dwelling house, by Mr. PHINEAS CLEMENT.

*President WHEELOCK's narrative.

begun to move. A quorum of the Board indeed failed to be present, and therefore no degrees were actually conferred. But here were the men, here the ceremony, here were life, spirit, purpose, actual fulfillment of the cherished plan. The rock was smitten and the waters gushed forth. The very next day, August 29th, as if to show the prevailing missionary character of the enterprise, the journal says, "Mr. AVERY was ordained Missionary to the Onoidas,* as colleague with Mr. KIRTLAND,* to whom JAMES DEAN,† a member of this College was appointed Interpreter *pro tempore*, or till another could be provided."

Cast your eye back for one moment to that humble beginning. See that little company, pioneers of learning and religion, a motley crowd,—the ladies on horseback, some of the men on foot,—toiling along the narrow pathway called a road, through valleys shaggy, rough, and solitary, into the heart of the cold northern wilderness,—the primeval forest unbroken all around them, a little spot on the level plain cleared away to give place for a "log hutt," an humble dwelling house, and a modest structure with fifteen or twenty rooms styled a college,—in a region almost literally unpeopled, where the students, if solitude

*I preserve in both these words the spelling of Mr. WHEELOCK, Mr. KIRKLAND, the father of President KIRKLAND of Harvard, and the founder of Hamilton Oneida Academy which afterwards became Hamilton College, seems himself to have signed his name as given by Mr. WHEELOCK.

†JAMES DEAN passed his early life with a missionary, the Rev. EBENEZER MOSELEY, among the Indians, and became familiar with their language. In 1773 and 1774 he went on a mission to the Caghnavagas and to the St. Francis Indians in Canada. He was subsequently employed by the Continental Congress to conciliate the northern tribes, and after the Revolutionary War began, was retained as Indian agent and Interpreter, being stationed at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y. His influence with the Oneidas was great, and he received from them a liberal donation of land. He was many times in great peril of his life from the treachery or superstition of the savages, but escaped all dangers, and after a highly honored life, died in Westmoreland N. Y., in 1823, aged 75 years.

could make them contented and happy, might have abundance of enjoyment,—not within call of flourishing towns, not in the midst of prairies loaded with fertility, not by the side of the sea with commerce brought to their doors, but in this narrow valley of the upper Connecticut rich in granite and ice, under the cold shadow of the Crystal Hills. Was ever such seed planted where it required more faith to foresee the harvest?

Yet here was the home of contentment, diligence and piety. Here grew up a little community, cultivated, intelligent, refined, learned and religious. The College, thus started, moved on without interruption, and with quite as much success as could be anticipated. It never, I believe, rejoiced in its "Freshman class of one," and certainly never graduated its Senior class of one, or passed its annual commencement without conferring a single degree, as Harvard did several times in its earlier history. It felt indeed, soon enough, the pressure of the public anxieties, and looked with apprehension to the possibility of a hostile invasion which might follow down the water courses from Canada. But its fears were never realized, and the peace of the valley was never broken by the tread of hostile bands.

For the first eight years, the work of instruction was conducted by the President and three Tutors, a Professor being first formally elected in 1778.*

*It may interest some to see the agreement entered into between President WHELOCK and Mr. JOHN SMITH, the first Professor, as found among Dr. WHELOCK's papers:

"An agreement between the Reverend Doctor ELEAZAR WHELOCK, President of Dartmouth College, and Mr. JOHN SMITH, late Tutor of the same, with respect to said Mr. SMITH's settlement and salary in capacity of Professor of the languages in Dartm^o. College.

"Mr. SMITH agrees to settle as Professor of English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, &c., in Dartm^o. College, to teach which, and as many of these, and other such languages as he shall understand, as the Trustees shall judge necessary and practicable for one man, and also to read lectures on them, as often as the President, Tutors, &c., with himself shall judge profitable for the Seminary. He also agrees while he can do

The administration of President WHEELOCK was somewhat patriarchal and magisterial, as became the leader of an emigrating colony. The College was, of necessity very much under his personal guidance and direction. He was President, Trustee, Treasurer, Instructor, Minister, all in one, and had besides, received a commission as Magistrate. According to ideas derived from England, and in order to exercise efficient control over all

it consistently with his office as Professor, annually to serve as Tutor to a class of students in the College. In consideration of which. Dr. WHEELOCK agrees to give him (the said Mr. SMITH) one hundred pounds L. My. annually as a salary to be paid one half in money and the other half in money or in such necessary articles for a family as wheat, Indian corn, rye, beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, hay, pasturing, &c., as long as he shall continue Professor as aforesaid, and that he shall have these articles delivered to him at the same price for which they were usually sold before the commencement of the present war in America, viz: that he shall have wheat at 5s per bushel, rye at 3s, Indian corn at 2s6d, fresh beef at 3d per lb., salt beef at 4 1-2d, fresh pork at 4 1-2d, salt do. at 7d, fresh beef at 18s per Ct., do. pork at 25s, mutton at 3d per lb., butter at 3d, cheese at 3d, bread at 2d, hay at 30s per ton, pasturing per season for horse 30s, for cow 20s, and also to give him one acre of land near the College for a building spot, a deed of which he promises to give him whenever he shall request the same. Doctor WHEELOCK also agrees that Mr. SMITH's salary, viz: one hundred pounds annually shall not be diminished when his business as Professor shall be so great that it will render it impracticable for him to serve as a Tutor to a class in College; and that Mr. SMITH shall not be removed from his Professorship except the Trustees of Dartm^o. College shall judge him incapacitated therefor, and also that Mr. SMITH's salary shall begin with the date hereof. Doctor WHEELOCK also promises to lay this agreement before the Trustees of Dartm^o. College to be confirmed by them at their next meeting. Mr. SMITH also promises that whenever he shall have a sufficient support from any fund established for the maintenance of a Professor of languages, he will give up the salary to which the agreement entitles him.

"In testimony whereof, we have hereunto interchangeably affixed our hands and seals this 9th day of November, 1777.

ELEAZAR WHEELOCK. [L.S.]
JOHN SMITH. [L.S.]

"In presence of:
SYLVANUS RIPLEY.
JOSEPH MOTTEY."

who might disturb the harmony of the settlement, or interfere with the morals of the students, it was thought best that the College should control, to a certain extent, the township in which it was situated. This indeed was one of the *conditions* on which it was located in Hanover. Accordingly in 1771, the towns of Hanover and Lebanon agreed to petition the Legislature that a district of land at least three miles square, taken equally from the southwestern corner of Hanover, and the northwestern corner of Lebanon, be set apart as a distinct township bearing the name of Dartmouth. As this purpose was not consummated, owing to the "public confusions,"—as a paper subsequently drawn up affirms,—a new effort was made in 1778 by the people in these adjoining portions of the two towns to incorporate themselves, as it seems to be supposed they could legally do. Why this effort failed I can find no record.

A grave instance of the magisterial authority of President WHEELLOCK is found in a bond executed in 1773, by twenty-eight members of the College,* three students of the Charity School, and one "shopkeeper," as he is styled, by which they jointly and severally bind themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, to pay to the "Hon. ELEAZAR WHEELLOCK, Esq.," ten pounds lawful money of the Province, the condition of the bond being that "if CÆSAR, a negro man now residing in the kitchen at Dartmouth College, who has been convicted and fined for defamation, shall for the future be of good behavior and conduct, then this present obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to stand and remain in full force and virtue."

It is pretty evident that philanthropy, taking occasion by the law, got an early start in the College, and that CÆSAR,

*Among these are found the names of JOHN SMITH, afterwards the first Professor of Language, JOSEPH M'KEEN, the first President of Bowdoin College, JOHN LEDYARD, the famous traveler, and EBENEZER MATTOON, afterwards General MATTOON who served under GATES in the Revolutionary War, and died in 1843, full of years and of honors.

whose faulty tongue led him into temptation was after all regarded as a man and a brother.

Dr. WHEELOCK's administration as President of the College was on the whole, marked by no peculiar difficulties, except such as attended the starting of a new institution, and these his good judgment, energy, prudence and Christian fidelity enabled him successfully to overcome. The Revolutionary War affected the College less than might be supposed. The fear of invasion at one time alarmed the community, so that the President felt it necessary to apply to the Government for arms, but foreign troops never set foot in New Hampshire, and being so far removed from the scenes of conflict, the number of students was not immediately much diminished, and as to pecuniary resources, there was very little to take away. Already, in February, 1775, the London Trustees had informed the President that the funds committed to them had been expended, and of course that their trust had expired. Little else remained besides the tuition of the students. The cannonade at the battle of Bunker Hill was heard in Hanover,* but it could not rouse an anxiety equal to that felt upon the coast, or in regions more exposed to the march of hostile armies.

From 1775 or a little later, Dr. WHEELOCK's health began to decline. The original purpose with which he commenced his Charity School, though most beneficent, and attended with kindly influences far more effective than could at once be seen, had not been carried out with all the success that he had anticipated, but

*In President WHEELOCK's journal I find the following entry, "June 16, 1775. The noise of cannon, supposed to be at Boston, was heard all day. June 17. The same report of cannon. We wait with impatience to hear the occasion and event." A letter from him to Governor TRUMBULL, dated June 19, mentions the fact in almost the same words, "Last Saturday and Sabbath we heard the noise of cannon, we suppose, at Boston, and are now impatient to be informed of the occasion and event."

something more hopeful, of larger promise, and more fruitful in result had taken its place. The energy of that untiring mind had not wrought in vain. He was a man fertile in resources, of perseverance and force, dignified in address, and resolute in purpose, and long before he died he reaped the fruit of his benevolent toil. By the charter of the College he had the privilege of nominating his successor who should remain in office until the appointment was disapproved by the Board of Trustees. By his last will, he appointed his son, JOHN WHEELOCK, as his successor.

President JOHN WHEELOCK assumed his office at a time when the College felt most severely the effects of the Revolutionary War. Its classes were small,—its income was uncertain,—its means were largely encroached upon. The war pressed heavily upon all classes in the community, and the result was a still unsolved problem. Nevertheless there were some encouraging circumstances also. The institution was fairly established, and its friends felt that its promise had been fulfilled. It had firmly taken root, and was drawing sustenance from an enlarging population, and from an increasing public favor. Though suffering, of course, from the war, it was not driven from its seat like Harvard, nor made the field of battle like Princeton, and when the independence of the country was secured, it started on a career of unchecked prosperity. The classes became large, and, as the event proves, had their full share of men of decided ability. The administration of JOHN WHEELOCK extended over thirty-six years, a period longer, by a little, than that of any other President of the College, longer indeed, if I do not mistake, than that of any President of any college in New England. It was marked by a gradual and decisive enlargement of all the means and appliances of effective education. New professorships were founded, and better modes of teaching brought into use. A manly and energetic spirit had

always marked the College. An unusual tone of civility and grace, somewhat foreign, it might be imagined, to a region so secluded as ours, visibly pervaded the little society, and spread its humane influence far over the region.

The first college edifice proved to be small and inadequate, and during the lifetime of the first President, preparations were made for the erection of a better. Accordingly in 1786, the foundations of a new college—the present Dartmouth Hall—were laid, and the building itself was completed during the next year. It was a structure of some pretension in its day. It has lines of beauty and fair proportion that please every eye, and although of wood, suggestive of decay, if not of conflagration, no one of us, I am sure, remembering all that it has seen, remembering the footsteps of classmates and friends, of great men and good men that have walked up those well-worn stairs,—remembering the benches in the old recitation rooms where we sat, and the beloved and revered teachers whose voices of encouragement and direction still sound in our ears, no one of us can look at it without a stirring of the heart. Why, its long entries, homely and rough as they are, are to me full of beauty and music, and I would rather worship in its humble chapel than under the sounding arches of Westminster Abbey.

In 1790 a further accession to the conveniences of the place was made by the erection, at an expense of £300, through the joint contributions of the College and citizens of the town, of a building nearly square and standing a few rods diagonally southwest of Dartmouth Hall, which was afterwards used for a chapel. It had no architectural beauty without, but within it possessed a virtue which has made some buildings quite celebrated. Its concave roof formed a complete whispering gallery, and from corner to corner, a distance of seventy or eighty feet, the ticking of a watch, or a whisper inaudible at the distance of a yard from the

speaker, could be distinctly heard. It was a building without a chimney, and never profaned by a stove; and here before breakfast on the cold winter mornings, and in the dim twilight of the evening, muffled in their cloaks, officers and students gathered for prayers with as much of punctuality and order as characterize the more comfortable devotions of our degenerate days. This structure, which ought to have been preserved for its acoustic qualities, did duty for nearly or quite forty years, when, on the renovation of Dartmouth Hall, the formation of a new chapel within and the erection of new edifices, it migrated to the other side of the plain, and then, as if the soul of a restless Indian were in it, it started again farther north, and sunk, I am sorry to say, to the humble service of a barn.

During the latter part of the last century, were founded the two great literary societies which divide the College, the "Social Friends" and "United Fraternity." Their influence on the College has been most marked and most salutary. There comes a period in the life of almost every young man in a course of education when he specially craves books. Throw him then into a well selected library, let him roam at will through it, become acquainted with authors and subjects,—read, inquire and examine,—let him take part in the selection and purchase of books, and you have done the best thing you can do towards cultivating his taste for letters, and stimulating a spirit which he will carry with him through life. All this and far more these societies with their excellent libraries have done for the many hundreds who have belonged to them. Among the general influences of the College, those which go to make up the genius of the place, I hardly know one to be placed before them. Other societies stand on a somewhat different basis, but yet have proved to be of great value. Among the most prominent of them are the Phi Beta Kappa, whose character for dignity and discrimination has been

felt in so many classes; the Theological Society which has done so good a work in preserving and guiding a true religious spirit; and the Handel Society which through a long succession of classes has preserved and cultivated a taste for the noblest music.

Another circumstance which marked the enlargement of the College was the establishment of the Medical School. Dr. NATHAN SMITH was a man of remarkable medical insight. He had many of those qualities which have given fame to such men as JOHN HUNTER and WILLIAM CULLEN. In 1796 he proposed to the Trustees of the College to deliver lectures to the students, and to form classes for special instruction in medicine. While approving in the main of his plan, they did not find themselves at that time ready to fall in with it entirely. The proposition was respectfully deferred, and it was not till 1798 that Dr. SMITH received an appointment as Professor of Theory and Practice, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, with authority to teach and to employ assistants according to his own wishes. The State subsequently lent its assistance, and erected a building, and the School which has borne such honored names upon its rolls, which has done such thorough work for the science and art of healing started on its beneficent mission.

The early days of the College were days before we had got rid of the idea that respect and deference paid by the young to the old, by the son to his father, by the pupil to his teacher, are virtues to be commended and enforced. In most of our colleges, as in the English schools, a marked respect and sometimes actual service was required from the younger to the older classes, and certainly from students to the college officers. It was one of the "orders and customs" of the College of New Jersey that "every scholar should keep his hat off about ten rods to the President and about five to the Tutor," and "every Freshman sent on an errand shall go and do it faithfully and make quick return."

Similar customs were prevalent in Harvard and Yale and to some extent here. But these gradually disappeared before the commencement of the present century, while of the custom of corporal punishment administered by the President to a delinquent student, common at one time at Harvard, I can find no trace.

We come now to times and events which tried to the utmost the firmness, the principle, the popularity and usefulness of the College; events which it is impossible to pass over without notice, and difficult to speak of fairly and yet briefly as the occasion requires. The years between 1810 and 1819 were years of public and private controversy. An unfriendly feeling had gradually grown up between the President and some of the Officers and Trustees, the causes of which belong to the fuller records of history. This unfriendliness soon spread beyond the limits of personal relations, and beyond the Institution and parties immediately concerned. Ministers and laymen throughout this and the adjoining States invoked by one or another of the disputants, took sides and added to the general excitement. Political feeling which ran high, was appealed to, and the question became complicated, and assumed unexpected magnitude.

The Board of Trustees was composed of men of remarkable ability, of great legal attainments, and of high character. Among them were such men as NATHANIEL NILES,—a strong politician on the democratic side, a subtle theologian, an unwearied and powerful disputant, and of unblemished integrity; THOMAS W. THOMPSON, a lawyer of large experience, familiar with affairs, and well acquainted with public events; TIMOTHY FARRAR, a jurist of great prudence and integrity; ELIJAH PAINE and CHARLES MARSH, lawyers of great learning, acuteness and power, of profound convictions, thoroughly independent and fearless; Rev. ASA MCFARLAND and Rev. SETH PAYSON, among the best representatives of the clergy in this or any State, earnest leaders of

religious opinion, and wielding the influence which belongs to pure lives and high moral purpose. The Trustees felt that the College was approaching a crisis, difficult to meet, sure to be attended with anxiety, distress, personal alienations, and unforeseen costs. But they were not men to be afraid or to shrink from a painful duty. The disagreements having become too deep and complicated to allow hope of easy, or perhaps of any adjustment, the Board, acting on its undoubted right, removed the President from office, and appointed in his place a young minister* who had already, several years before, declined an earnest invitation to an important and delightful chair of instruction in the College, and was now the happy pastor of a parish on the seacoast of the then District of Maine. With great reluctance and self distrust, and with sensibilities fully alive to the delicate and peculiarly trying duties of the position, he yielded to the repeated, urgent and powerful appeals which came from many quarters, and forsook the quiet and satisfying labors of a united and affectionate parish and a beautiful home, for a life of unwelcome contention, for unremitting toil cheered only by the inward reward of an approving conscience, for unusual mental solitudes, for an overtasked frame and an early grave. The action of the Trustees awakened intense feeling throughout the State. It was condemned by some as unjust and illegal, and by others as harsh and impolitic. It was defended as the necessary issue of a long controversy somewhat obscure perhaps, in its origin, reluctantly engaged in, yet having in the end but one possible result,—a result forced upon the Board by their conscientious convictions and a deep sense of their responsibility as the guardians of an important institution in imminent danger of serious injury, perversion and loss.

*FRANCIS BROWN, then Minister of the parish of North Yarmouth, Maine.

The Legislature of the State entered into the controversy and took sides with Dr. WHEELOCK. The charter of the College was at once superseded, and a new institution formed, to be called the Dartmouth University. A new Board of Trust was organized, and fines and other penalties threatened against any one who exercised authority under the old corporation. The college buildings and books passed to the hands of the new Board, and the old officers took refuge in an adjoining hall, and heard recitations where they could find a place. Their situation was precarious and uncertain. They were contending against the State, and the State, right or wrong, is no mean antagonist. They seemed to be in the position of rebels against the supreme authority;—a small minority not only against presumed law and justice but against an eager political majority. Without funds, without personal wealth, without keys or seal,* the Board of Trustees nevertheless determined to contest the great question of vested rights. They determined that the question should be settled not by political majorities, not by personal feeling, or private interests, but by the quiet unswerving principles of law, expounded by the most exalted tribunal in the State, or, if need were, in the land. They felt that it was not their own interests merely that they were defending, but those of Harvard and Yale as well, and of every eleemosynary trust in the country. Were these to be fixed on the immoveable basis of a charter impregnable while inviolate, or were they to rest on the fluctuating opinions of changing majorities?

In advocacy of her cause, the College looked first to the legal talent of the State, a State which in her bar and her bench has always been represented by the highest learning and ability in jurisprudence. Her cause was argued in the State Court by JEREMIAH SMITH, JEREMIAH MASON and DANIEL WEBSTER, and

*The Seal of the College was presented to it in 1773, by GEORGE JAFFREY, Esq.

to name them is to name all that is profound in the law, and subtle and convincing in advocacy. It was opposed by the elegant skill and powerful legal acumen of ICHABOD BARTLETT and GEORGE SULLIVAN. Chief Justice WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON, with whom were associated as Justices, SAMUEL BELL and LEVI WOODBURY gave the decision of the Court at the November term of 1817, and it was adverse to the College. The case was at once carried up by appeal, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and argued at Washington in that lucid and powerful speech which first gave Mr. WEBSTER his national fame as a profound lawyer,—aided by the silver eloquence of Mr. HOPKINSON of Philadelphia. Opposed to them were JOHN HOLMES of Maine, and the Attorney General, Mr. WIRT. In February 1819 Chief Justice MARSHALL pronounced his luminous and convincing decision in favor of the College; that decision, to borrow the words of CHANDLER KENT, which *“did more than any other single act proceeding from the authority of the United States to throw an impregnable barrier around all rights and franchises derived from the grant of government; and to give solidity and inviolability to the literary, charitable, religious, and commercial institutions of our Country.”**

There are some of us here who can remember the irrepressible enthusiasm, the cannon and the bonfires, which followed the announcement of the result in a letter from Mr. WEBSTER to the President of the College: “All is safe and certain. The Chief Justice delivered an opinion this morning, [Feb. 2, 1819,] in our favor, on all the points. In this opinion WASHINGTON, LIVINGSTON, JOHNSON, and STORY, Justices, are understood to have concurred. DUVAL, Justice, it is said, dissents. Mr. Justice TODD, is not present. The opinion goes the whole length and leaves nothing to be decided. I give you my congratulations, on this

*KENT, Lect. 19th, Vol. I. p. 392.

occasion ; and assure you that I feel a load removed from my shoulders much heavier than they have been accustomed to bear."

Out of this severe and protracted contest the College came erect, indeed, but worn and weakened ; having held her honor and her rights, but with little else to boast of ; with vigorous spirit and purpose, but exhausted in resources and with the sole privilege of enjoying her ancient charter, of re-occupying her dilapidated buildings, and of going on unmolested in her unobtrusive labors. The exposures, anxieties and toils of those years, cost one member of the small Faculty his life, and seriously wore upon the others.* An important victory was gained, and honorably acquiesced in on all sides, but as in greater contests, it left to those who were disappointed, a legacy of prejudices and unfriendliness which a whole generation could hardly eradicate. For the perpetual honor of the College is it, however, that to her insight, to her resolute energy, to her unflinching determination, in adverse times and under great difficulties, is it owing that other institutions and other charities have moved on unharmed, undisturbed, in their beneficent work. This contest was the great but unwelcome labor of the short administration of the third President of the College.

During this period of agitation and doubt, when it was uncertain whether the authorities would be sustained, and the reins of discipline would seem of necessity to be lightly held, the order

*The permanent officers of the College at this time, were but three, President BROWN, Professor SHURTLEFF, and Professor ADAMS. The Tutors from 1815 to 1820, were HENRY BOND, WILLIAM WHITE, RUFUS W. BAILEY, JAMES MARSH, NATHAN W. FISKE and RUFUS CHOATE. It was during the height of this controversy that Dr. BROWN was strongly urged to accept the Presidency of Hamilton College in New York, then rising into importance, and with large promise of usefulness. He felt, however, bound to Dartmouth until the case was finally decided, and declined the generous and flattering proposal.

of college and the spirit of study and improvement were admirable. The records of the Triennial will show that never, perhaps, in proportion to the whole number of students have classes contained more young men of high ability, or those whose lives have since been more honorably distinguished.

After the death of President BROWN, the Rev. DANIEL DANA was chosen to succeed him. Of beautiful character and graceful scholarship, he found the annoyances and perplexities of the office too unwelcome, and he resigned the position after a single year of service, a time too short to allow the influence of his delicate and refined nature to be very strongly felt. He was succeeded in 1822 by the Rev. BENNET TYLER, a graduate of Yale, and a minister in South Britain, Connecticut. His labors for the College were untiring and efficient. He did much to enlarge its funds and advance its general interests. He increased the confidence, especially of the religious community, in the soundness of its principles and the excellence of its discipline. New officers of great ability and admirable skill were brought into the Faculty, and the whole scheme of instruction was made broader and more effective. During a part of his Presidency, the pulpit of the College Church being vacant, he took upon himself the public services, and in no way perhaps did he make his influence more strongly felt upon the minds of the students. A powerful religious awakening marked some of those years, and transformations of character were effected which have stood the test of life-long experience.*

*I believe that no student was ever excluded from the College on account of color, but during the Presidency of Dr. TYLER an incident occurred which compelled the College authorities to make a decision on this point. In 1824, EDWARD MITCHELL, a native of Martinique, W. I., a young man with some African blood and color, who had accompanied President BROWN on his return from the South, of irreproachable character and conduct, applied for admission to the Freshman class. The Trustees, fearing that his presence would be unacceptable, at first de-

In 1828, on the retirement of President TYLER, commenced the administration of the Rev. NATHAN LORD, which for its great length, the number of students who have been graduated, the enlargement of the departments of instruction, the addition of new schools, and the wisdom and steadiness of its conduct, may be considered among the most important in the history of the College. But I am coming now to times which have not yet quite passed into history. You are familiar with the scenes of these later years, and will recount them to each other. More than half the whole number of the Alumni were graduated while Dr. LORD occupied his official position. The large majority of us received our diplomas at his hands. O that he were with us to-day, as we confidently expected he would be, that he might receive our respectful and affectionate greetings, that *we* might listen to his recollections, and receive once more his welcome and his benediction. Long may it be before he shall "go over to the majority," and when the inevitable hour does come, may he be gathered like a "shock of corn fully ripe in his season."*

clined to receive him. Hearing of this, the students at once held meetings and sent a committee to request that he might be permitted to join the incoming class. The sole objection being thus removed, he took his place, went through the college course with honor, and was graduated in 1828. Many young men of African lineage have since entered the College, subjected to no special disabilities, nor has one, so far as can now be recalled, been treated by his fellow students or by others, with disrespect on account of his race.

*In 1851 the means of education under the direction of the Board of Trustees received a decisive enlargement by a bequest of ABIEL CHANDLER, Esq., a native of New Hampshire but a graduate of Harvard, who gave \$50,000 for establishing a School for education in the practical and useful arts of life. This School has proved of great service to many young men, more than a hundred of whom have already completed in it their course of education.

It may be proper to state here that after the resignation of Dr. LORD, Rev. A. D. SMITH, D.D., Pastor of the 14th St. Presbyterian Church in New York, was chosen President and was inaugurated Nov. 18th, 1863. It is gratifying to observe that the funds of the College have since

There is not much time to speak of the general policy of the College through these hundred years of its life, but I may say in brief, that it has been sound and earnest, conservative and aggressive at the same time. As the motto on its seal,—*vox clamantis in deserto*,—indicated and expressed the religious purpose of its founders, so this purpose has never been lost sight of. Through lustrum after lustrum, and generation after generation, while classes have succeeded classes, while one corps of Instructors have passed away and others have taken their places, this high purpose of presenting and enforcing the vital and essential truths of the Christian religion, has never been forgotten or neglected. The power of Christianity in modifying, inspiring and directing the energies of modern civilization,—its art, its literature, its commerce, its laws, its government has been profoundly felt. Nor has it for a moment been forgotten that education, to be truly and in the largest degree beneficent, must also be religious,—must affect that which is deepest in man,—must lead him, if it can, to the contemplation of truths most personal, central and essential, must open to him some of those depths where the soul swings almost helplessly in the midst of experiences and powers unfathomable and infinite,—where the intellect falters and hesitates and finds no solution of its perplexities till it yields to faith. Within later years there have been those who have advocated the doctrine that education should be entirely secular,—that the

that time very considerably increased. In 1866 the Legislature of N. H. passed an act establishing the NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS, on the basis of the Congressional land grant, and located it in Hanover in connection with Dartmouth College. In 1867 Gen. SYLVANUS THAYER, of the class of 1807, for sixteen years from 1817 to 1833, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, by a donation of \$40,000, subsequently increased to \$60,000, made provision for establishing a special School of Architecture and Civil Engineering in connection with the College. The means of education now concentrated at Hanover are such as to meet the wants of almost every person who may seek knowledge or culture.

College should have nothing to do with religious counsels or advice. Now while I do not think that this would be easy, as our colleges are organized, without leaving or even inciting the mind to dangerous skepticism, nor possible but by omitting the most powerful means of moral and intellectual discipline, nor without depriving the soul of that food which it specially craves, and destitute of which it will grow lean, hungry and unsatisfied,—as a matter of history, no such theory of education has found favorable response among the guardians of Dartmouth. At the same time while the general religious character of the College has been well ascertained and widely recognized, while the great truths of our common Christianity have been fully and frankly and earnestly brought to the notice of intelligent and inquiring minds, it has not been with a narrow illiberal and proselyting spirit, not so as rudely to violate traditionary beliefs, not so as to wound and repel any sincere and truth loving mind. And this is the consistent and sound position for the College to hold.

With respect to its curriculum of studies the position of the College has been equally wise. She has endeavored to make her course as broad, generous and thorough as possible; equal to the best in the land; so that her students could feel that no privilege has been denied them which any means at her disposal could provide. She has endeavored wisely to apportion the elements of instruction and discipline. She has provided as liberally as possible, by libraries, apparatus, laboratories and cabinets for increase in positive knowledge. She has equally insisted on those exact studies which compel subtleness and precision of thought, which habituate the mind to long trains of controlled reasoning, which discipline alike the attention and the will, the conservative and the elaborative powers. She has given full honor to the masterpieces of human language and human thought, through which, while we come to a more complete knowledge of peoples

and nations, of poetry and eloquence, we feel more profoundly the life of history, and comprehend the changes of custom and thought, while the finer and more subtle powers of fancy and imagination stir within the sensitive mind, and gradually by constant and imperceptible inspiration lift the soul to regions of larger beauty and freedom.

So may she ever hold on her way, undeluded by specious promises of easier methods, inuring her students to toil as the price of success; not rigid and motionless but plastic and adapting herself to the necessities of different minds; yet never confounding things that differ, nor vainly hoping on a narrow basis of culture, to rear the superstructure of the broadest attainment and character, but ever determined to make her instructions the most truly liberal and noble.

Thus, Fathers and Brothers of the Alumni, have I endeavored to perform the duty assigned me of portraying briefly the course of our beloved and benignant Mother, from youth to venerable age. I should love to enlarge upon some of the familiar names which, when hers is mentioned, rise unbidden to our lips; of those teachers venerable and ever to be revered, in all the departments of learning, to whom we have owed so much,—of Professor ADAMS and Doctor SHURTLEFF, Professor CHAMBERLAIN, and Professor HADDOCK, Doctor NATHAN SMITH and Doctor MUSSEY, Doctor DANA, and Doctor OLIVER, Professor PEABODY, Professor YOUNG, and Professor LONG, Professor CHASE and Professor PUTNAM. I should like to call up for special honor those generous patrons from THORNTON and PHILLIPS to CHANDLER, and APPLETON, and SHATTUCK, and HALL, and BOND, and WILLARD, and THAYER, and FLETCHER, and CULVER, and BISSELL, whose liberality has provided for the generous enlargement of its privileges or has founded new schools, whose names shall be remembered as long as yonder walls and spires shall cast their shadows over these lovely plains. I should delight to speak of

the manifest wisdom of the State in concentrating here **her** schools for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, knowing **how** well it is for different departments of learning and skill to **look** on each other with friendly eyes, and lend each to each, **a** helping hand. But all these must be left to other times **and** other tongues.

With no purpose of personal advantage but with the deepest filial love and gratitude have we assembled this day. Of all professions and callings, from many States, from public business and from engrossing private pursuits,—you, my young friend who have just come, with hesitation and ingenuous fear, to add your name if you may, to the honored rolls of the College, and you sir,* whose memory runs back to the beginning of the century, the oldest or nearly the oldest living alumnus of the College, the contemporary of CHAPMAN and HARVEY, and FLETCHER, and PARRIS, and WESTON and WEBSTER,—you who came from beyond the “Father of Waters,” and you who have retreated for a moment from the shore of the dark Atlantic—you sir, our brother by hearty and affectionate adoption,† who led our armies in that memorable march from the mountain to the sea, which shall be remembered as long as the march of the ten thousand, and repeated in story and song as long as history and romance shall be written, and you, sir,‡ who hold the even scales of justice in that august tribunal, from which MARSHALL proclaimed the law which insured to us our ancient name and rights and privileges, unchanged, untarnished, unharmed,—all of us, my brothers, with one purpose have come up to lay our trophies at the feet of our common mother, to deck her with fresh garlands, to rejoice in her prosperity, and to promise her our perpetual homage and love.

*JOB LYMAN, Esq., of the class of 1804.

†General SHERMAN received the highest honorary degree of the College in 1866.

‡It is necessary only to strangers to say that Chief Justice CHASE was the President of the Alumni Association.

Let no word of ours ever give her pain or sorrow. Loyal to our heart of hearts, may we minister so far as we can, to her wants, may we be jealous of her honor, and solicitous for her prosperity. May no ruthless hand ever hereafter be lifted against her. May no unholy jealousies rend the fair fabric of her seamless garment. May no narrow or unworthy spirit mar the harmony of her wise counsels. May she stand to the end as she ever has stood, for the Church and State, a glory and a defence. And above all and in order to all, may the spirit of God, in full measure rest upon her; "the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord."

ADDRESS ON THE RELATIONS OF THE COLLEGE TO THE LAW.

BY HON. IRA PERLEY, LL. D.

IN considering the relations of our College to the law, and estimating what she has done for the law, it should be borne in mind that the first and main design of her pious founders was to convert the heathen natives of the country to Christianity and educate them in the arts of civilized life. They looked forward it is true to the distant future, and, with a wise foresight, laid their scheme broad enough, in the language of the royal charter, to embrace education in all the arts and sciences, with power to confer any and all degrees usually conferred by the universities or any college in the realm of Great Britain. But her endowments have always been scanty; her numbers, till of late, not large, especially of those, who have devoted themselves to the law; she has had no intimate connection by neighborhood or other association with any wealthy and highly cultivated community. Her place among the literary and scientific institutions of the country has been modest and unpretending.

If we look then to these circumstances in the origin and condition of our College, I feel sure that I shall not be charged with arrogance or vanity, when I claim for her, that in the hundred years, which are now past, she has accomplished all for the

law, that the most sanguine of her friends could reasonably expect of her.

It is, of course, altogether beyond the limits of this occasion so much as even to mention the names of the men, living and dead, who have gone out from this studious retreat, carrying with them the attainments and the intellectual training which enabled them to bear a useful, an honorable, and some of them a distinguished part in the arduous and noble profession of the law; who have contributed by their learning, their wisdom and the just weight of their personal character, to the stability of the law—which in this land of liberty and law, is but another name for the government itself; who have adorned and embellished the law by their eloquence, and by a high and honorable practice, and have aided largely to maintain the law in the confidence, the veneration, and the affection of the country.

This is no time and place, I say, to call the long roll of those who have done honor to themselves and the College by their successful labors in the profession of the law. When however any, the briefest, mention is made of the relation which our College sustains to the law, a few names of surpassing brilliancy force themselves on our attention and seem to demand a special recognition.

Foremost of them all, by common consent, without competitor and above all rivalry, you anticipate me when I say we must place the name of WEBSTER. I know, and I concede that his fame stands on a foundation too broad, his proportions are altogether too large, to be compressed within the limits of a profession. But he was educated to the law; he was long and thoroughly trained in the practice of the law; and in this country, law, as he studied and practiced it, has a wider scope, and deals with higher questions than are ever entertained in the tribunals of other countries; for all the powers of the government are here derived under the written law, and when disputes rise as to

the extent of these powers, and the conflicting pretensions of the different departments and coördinate branches of the government, it is to the courts of law, that we are bound to resort for the settlement of these high questions. The supreme tribunal expounds and enforces the fundamental law, which makes us a nation. And who of all the lawyers and jurists in the land, but *our WEBSTER*, has contributed most to establish the construction of the constitution on the principle which secures our national unity and our national existence; a principle which is now cemented in the blood of a great civil war. And for this, his greatest work, his profound study of the law, and his long and thorough training in the law, were the proper and the only adequate preparation.

It would certainly be extravagant to claim that *WEBSTER's* eminence in the law was owing altogether or mainly to his education here. Providence, when it endows an age and nation with such a man, does not leave the gift to the accidents and chances of education. But may we not fairly contend that a better place to lay the foundations of such a mind and prepare him for the great part he was to enact in the law of his country he could not have had, than his youth found here, in the safe retreat of our College, then "in depth of wood embraced" and far removed from the distractions, the interruptions, and the frivolous occupations of busy life?

It was here too that *RUFUS CHOATE* "took all knowledge for his promise," who made all knowledge subservient to that marvellous eloquence, whose charmed spell held in willing captivity hearers of all classes and all tastes; who was not always spoken of as the most learned of lawyers only because he was everywhere recognized as the most powerful and the most eloquent of advocates.

Our College has had no direct connection with the legal profession through any school of the law established here. But

we may call to mind with some pride that when one of the most eminent jurists of the country left his chair vacant in the principal law school of New England, the man found most worthy to take his place was not selected from among the numerous distinguished lawyers, who had been educated at that old and renowned school of learning, but one of our number, with 'the consenting approbation of the public and the legal profession, was called from presiding over the law of his native State to assume that important position in the legal education of the country.

Then again, when railways came to supersede the old methods of traveling and transportation all over the civilized world, and innumerable new questions sprung up out of the new business to perplex the courts, it was another honored son of our College, who came forward to collect and analyze the scattered and conflicting authorities, to bring order out of this confusion and reduce the law on this subject to a consistent and comprehensive system; and REDFIELD ON RAILWAYS is now the hand-book of the law, in this extensive and difficult title.

There is one name more that it would be unpardonable and ungrateful wholly to omit on this occasion; I mean the name of RICHARD FLETCHER, the elegant scholar, the learned lawyer, the eloquent advocate, the wise and upright judge, and, highest of all, the polished Christian gentleman, whose recent death has brought sadness to so many hearts of surviving friends and whose princely bounty has associated his name with our College for all time to come as one of her most munificent benefactors.

I must pass on to remind you of one circumstance, which has placed our College in a peculiar relation with the law. The most prominent event in her history associates her directly with the administration of the law in one of the most important questions, that have been entertained and decided in our courts. It is beneath the shield of the doctrine established in the case of Dartmouth College, in her name and at her peril, that all similar

literary and charitable institutions in the country hold their endowments and their corporate functions secure against the fluctuations of popular opinion, and the interference of meddling legislation. And in that hour of her utmost need, when her independent existence hung trembling in the doubtful balance of the law, let it be remembered that she was not forced to go abroad to seek the champion of her cause, but found him all armed and ready, in her own most illustrious son.

Taking courage from this glance at the relations of our College with the law in the century which is past, and cheered by a view of her present prosperous condition, may we not reasonably hope, that with enlarged means and increasing numbers she will, in time to come, as she has in time past, contribute her full share to the usefulness and the glory of the law.

Through four agonizing years of civil war the land was transformed into one vast camp; and amid the resounding clash of arms the calm voice of the law was sometimes but faintly heard. Let us rejoice that with returning peace the law resumes her appointed place at the head of the nation. And, met here as we are to-day, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of our College, it is impossible that we should overlook the gratifying fact, that the man, who has been selected from among all the lawyers and jurists of the country to take the post of highest trust and deepest responsibility in the supreme tribunal,—a tribunal clothed with larger powers, and charged with more important duties than any other that the world has ever seen—is one of our own number, who honors and graces this occasion by his presence and thus testifies to his continuing interest in the welfare and fame of the school of learning, where he contracted the habits, imbibed the principles, and received the early training, which prepared him so well for all that he has since achieved.

ADDRESS ON THE LITERATURE OF DARTMOUTH.

BY RICHARD B. KIMBALL, ESQ.

It is the habit of colonies to indulge in the miserable pride of inferiority to the Parent State, especially in Letters. The independent spirit which one hundred years ago prepared the outbreak of 1774-5, produced freedom of mind as well as of political action, and in no spot more marked than at Dartmouth College, where the EIDOLON we call *Alma Mater* had just been erected. Since that period, a company of thinkers and actors have yearly passed into the world from her severe but impartial tutelage, whose achievements entitle her to the appellation of "*mater magna virum.*"

"As the body to the soul, so the word to the thought." The written word is Literature. Applied to a country, it is the expression of the National Mind. It includes works on every subject; the exact sciences, Biblical learning, Education, Philosophy, mental and moral, Metaphysics, Poetry and Fiction, and general Literature.

In examining the claims of nearly four thousand persons to the distinction of influencing the literature of the age, little can be expected in the time allotted to me beyond some mention of

the more important or distinguished, and a general grouping of others. I say important *or* distinguished, for it falls to the lot of few to be both popular and profound. There are books in your libraries, written by Dartmouth men, which have passed quite out of the knowledge of the many, but which are well thumbed and constantly read, and which furnish topics of thought, suggestions, I was about to say brains, to the flying artillery men of letters.

Our cold forbidding North drives us back within ourselves. This is why we find a deep, romantic melancholy (the same which tinged the nature of the Goth) running through the lives of our thinking men. It has made our College pre-eminent in writers on metaphysics, philosophy, theology and biblical learning—

“Of Providence, foreknowledge, will and fate.”

In Educational works, Dartmouth stands first of American Colleges. In poetry she is deficient, and of the little she has given us most of it is painfully didactic. In fiction she has produced still less.

The College has from its foundation been distinguished for the number of its students who enter self-reliant and who have their fortunes to create unaided. Such men become philosophic and metaphysical or seek in the other extreme the glowing activity of a practical life. Thus poetry and fiction have been neglected. In general literature however, the College has nobly sustained itself.

Of the four thousand graduates, I put down at least one thousand as clergymen. A large proportion of these have printed sermons, lectures and occasional addresses. The legal gentlemen have also been prolific in their way, while the medical men have done a great service by their lectures and reports of cases. The influence of all these it is impossible to estimate. I do not dwell

on it because there are gentlemen to speak to these separate subjects.

METAPHYSICIANS.

In 1779, an extraordinary man graduated from Dartmouth. His name was JEREMIAH OSBORN. He lived all his life in Litchfield, Connecticut. He was not ambitious of distinction, but he may be called a universal genius. His biographer asserts that he studied all the liberal professions and "some others." He adds that he was "Astronomer, botanist, chemist, mathematician, metaphysician, philosopher, poet, inventor, mechanic, politician, and—Christian"! We may add, Soldier; for he enlisted and served some time in the continental army. He published a book of curious theories of the Divine Government and reviewed "EDWARDS on the Will." This man with all his acquirements left no impress on his times, nor, as far as we can judge, was his personal influence of any consequence to his generation.

A few years later, NICHOLAS BAYLIES, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, published a valuable work on the "Free Agency of Man, or the Powers and Faculties of the Human Mind, the Decrees of God, Moral Obligation, Natural Law and Morality."

The most practical and useful of American metaphysicians is Prof. T. C. UPHAM. Many of his works are in use in our academies and colleges. The more important are, "Elements of Mental Philosophy," "JAHN'S Biblical Archæology," from the Latin, "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will," "Principles of the Interior or Hidden Life," "Life of Faith," "Treatise on Divine Union," and "Outlines of Disordered Mental Action." He is, besides, a voluminous writer on miscellaneous subjects.

JAMES MARSH was the most profound and original metaphysician of this country. His death at the age of forty-eight was a loss to the world. He was in all respects an original thinker and

producer. He framed his own theories in language free from mysticism or obscurity. While he was devoted to the elevated and spiritual principles of philosophy of which KANT and COLERIDGE are the chief modern expounders, he differed from them in many points. His introduction to COLERIDGE'S "Aids to Reflection," is a most valuable production and illustrates the originality and independence of the writer. He was an elaborate scholar. I am not aware of any printed collection of his philosophical works, which in the form of essays for magazines, and of addresses, enrich our literature. He wrote and published a good deal also on general subjects.

BIBLICAL LEARNING.

ETHAN SMITH published early in the century, "A view of the Hebrews," "A Key to the Revelation," "Prophetic Catechism," "A view of the Trinity," "A Key to the Figurative Language of the Prophecies," as well as lectures and various discourses.

Prof. NATHANIEL S. FOLSOM, besides a great many articles in reviews and magazines, has given a valuable work entitled, "A Critical and Historical Interpretation of the Prophecies of Daniel."

Prof. GEORGE BUSH stands at the head in Biblical Learning. He had in the country no superior in Hebrew and Oriental literature. He was one of the most profound students of the age. His commentaries in seven volumes on the Pentateuch placed him at once in the front rank of the Biblical scholars of the world. His style is glowing and affluent, his imagery natural and rich. He has the power of investing the driest subject with a living interest. His works on "The Millennium" and "The Doctrine of the Resurrection" attracted universal attention. He published a work on "The Physical Destiny of the Globe" and another on "Spiritual Psychology." He was the author of a "Hebrew Grammar," the "Life of Mahomet" and a "Life of Swedenborg," to whose doc-

trines he gave assent several years before his death. He assumed the publication of the "Hierophant," a "New Church" magazine, and has written a library on its doctrines besides a vast amount for various periodicals and reviews. He was one of the most distinguished of Dartmouth's sons.

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

We point with pride to the achievements of our College in the department of educational literature. They date almost from the time of the first graduate.

Prof. JOHN SMITH who took his degree in 1773, an accomplished scholar and linguist, published a Hebrew Grammar, a Latin Grammar, a Greek Grammar and an edition of "Cicero de Oratore" with notes and a memoir—all valuable books and at one time in general use.

CALEB BINGHAM was but a little later. His school books were for many years exceedingly popular. None of this generation will forget his "American Preceptor" and "Columbian Orator" which had an immense circulation.

ELIJAH PARISH was the author of a "History of New England," "A Gazetteer of the Eastern and Western Continents" (jointly with Dr. MORSE,) "A system of Modern Geography," and "A Sacred Geography or Gazetteer of the Bible."

Pres. EBENEZER PORTER gave a very popular and useful work, "PORTER'S Analysis of Rhetorical Delivery," also a "Rhetorical Reader" and "Young Preacher's Manual."

JOHN VOSE who was engaged nearly all his life in successful teaching is best known as the author of "Vose's Astronomy" in two volumes.

RICHARD BURROUGHS gave us "A Child's Grammar," and an able work entitled a "Treatise on Trigonometry and Navigation" containing a "New method of working right and oblique angled plain trigonometry without the use of Instruments or Tables."

DANIEL ADAMS is a familiar name, made so especially by his "Scholar's Arithmetic" now "Adams's Improved Arithmetic" used in our schools for half a century. He was also the author of "The Thorough Scholar," a Grammar, "The Understanding Reader," "School Geography with an Atlas," and "The Monitorial Reader."

Prof. JAMES DEAN, a man celebrated for his mathematical attainments, made a most valuable contribution to his department of science in an edition of "Enfield," prepared at the request of Harvard College.

To BENJAMIN D. EMERSON we are indebted for a popular series of school books entitled the First, Second, Third and Fourth Class Readers. Also for "The National Pronouncing Spelling-book," and "The Academical Speaker."

RUFUS W. BAILEY, former President of Austin College, Texas, was the author of a "Primary Grammar," and a "Manual of Grammar," besides some miscellaneous works.

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, a teacher of celebrity, is widely known as the author of a series of Arithmetics, which are in general use. He also published a treatise on Algebra, and a "System of Practical Surveying."

Dr. SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, the accomplished principal of Phillips (Andover) Academy, and one of our finest classical scholars, is the author of a valuable work, entitled a "Method of Classical Study."

Dr. JOHN LORD, besides works of general literature, has published two School Histories.

Prof. ALPHONSO WOOD's "Class-book in Botany" is the most valuable and popular work of its kind in this country." It has had a very large circulation, more than fifty editions having been printed. Mr. Wood is also the author of "First Lessons in Botany."

Dr. CYRUS S. RICHARDS, widely known as the Principal of

Kimball Union Academy, has given us his "Latin Synopsis," and "Latin Lessons and Tables," important aids to the classical student.

Prof. HIRAM ORCUTT, Principal of Tilden Seminary, is another teacher of deserved celebrity. He is the author of "Hints to Common School Teachers, Parents and Pupils." He compiled with TRUMAN RICKARD, a "Class-book of Prose and Poetry."

Prof. CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND, is the author of several popular Classical Text Books, a "Compendium of Greek Antiquities," a "Compendium of English Literature," and "English Literature of the Nineteenth Century."

STEPHEN CHASE produced a valuable work known as "CHASE's Algebra."

Prof. ALPHEUS CROSBY graduated from Dartmouth in 1827. From his childhood he was remarkable for his love of classical learning. In a thorough and intimate acquaintance with the Greek language, he certainly has no equal in this country. Besides his "Greek Tables," "Greek Lessons," an edition of "Xenophon's Anabasis," and "First Lessons in Geometry," he is distinguished by his Greek Grammar, which is unrivalled in its department. Grand as an epic, discursive as a narrative, compact as a piece of good logic, varied as woman, minute as BOSWELL's life of JOHNSON, interesting as a romance, it brings each year fresh honors to the College by its increasing fame.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The first commencement at Dartmouth was in 1771. LEVI FRISBIE of that class, besides several printed sermons and discourses, published a poem of 180 lines in praise of MOOR's Indian Charity School and Dartmouth College. It would seem from this that the institution was from the beginning appreciated by its sons.

Dr. JOHN WHEELOCK, for 36 years President, published an interesting work entitled "Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College."

SAMUEL TAGGART was the author of a volume on "The Evidences of Christianity," an account of "British Impressments from our Marine," and numerous orations, addresses and sermons.

It is perhaps not generally known that the Mormons are indebted to a graduate of our College for the only literature they possess, to wit: their "Bible"! SOLOMON SPALDING of the class of 1785 was several years a clergyman preaching at Windham, Conn. He afterwards became a merchant in the state of New York. Thence he removed to Ohio. He appears to have been a dreamy, dyspeptic man, afflicted with religious melancholy and general low spirits. The opening of a mound near where he lived in Ohio, in which was discovered human bones and relics of a former civilization, suggested to SPALDING the idea of a volume giving the imaginary history of the extinct people. His work was entitled "A Manuscript Found!" SPALDING lent the manuscript to a printer, who it is supposed printed it without his consent, before returning it to the owner. It was afterwards lost or purloined, but the universal testimony of those who read it is that the basis, and in a great part the form of SPALDING's work, now constitutes the "Mormon Bible."

DAVID EVERETT, was educated for the legal profession, but, after a few years practice, devoted himself to journalism. His death in 1813, at forty-three, was a public loss. He was a man of literary ability and considerable poetic genius. He was the author of the celebrated juvenile poem:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public on the stage;"

also of "Common Sense in Dishabille," and "Duranzel or the

Persian Poet—a Tragedy.* Besides these, he published an essay on the "Rights and Duties of Nations," and a number of orations.

Bishop **PHILANDER CHASE** was one of the remarkable men of his time. The West is greatly indebted to him for his exertions in the cause of education and religion. His publications are, a "Plea for the West," "Star in the West, or Kenyon College," "Defense of Kenyon College," "Reminiscences—an Autobiography."

Dr. **GEORGE T. CHAPMAN**, during a remarkably active and useful life, besides two volumes of sermons, is the author of "Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College from the first graduation, with a Brief History of the Institution." This work exhibits extraordinary industry, fidelity and research. It occupied Dr. **CHAPMAN** over eight years. It brings the College history and the sketches of the Alumni down to and including the year 1867. The College owes a debt of gratitude to the author for his work. I wish in this connection to acknowledge the assistance I have derived from it, without which it would have been almost impossible to prepare my discourse.

THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN has given us unrivalled specimens of humor coupled with caustic satire in his "Terrible Tractoration" and "Democracy Unveiled." He was all his life devoted to journalism. He was a poet of no ordinary genius, and cultivated man of letters.

SAMUEL L. KNAPP originally studied law, but devoted himself entirely to literature. His works are "The Travels of Ali Bey," "Sketches of Lawyers and Statesmen," "Sketches of Public Characters," "The Bachelor and other Tales," "The Polish Chiefs" "Advice in the Pursuit of Literature", a very valuable work, "Sketches of Americans and Female Biography," "The Life of Lord TIMOTHY DEXTER," "The Life of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, "The Life of AARON BURR," and "The History of American Literature," besides

numerous contributions to newspapers, magazines and reviews. He paid the too frequent penalty of authorship. He was poor and not properly appreciated by his college or his countrymen. It was left to a foreign country, France, to confer on him the honorary degree of LL. D., and when he died, (at fifty-five,) Americans felt they had lost a man of brilliant abilities.

The Rev. HENRY COLMAN was the author of some valuable works, entitled "The Agricultural and Rural Economy of France," "European Agriculture," "English and European Life and Manners." He also published a volume of sermons.

GEORGE TICKNOR, formerly the accomplished Professor of the French and Spanish languages and Belles Lettres at Harvard University, was originally a lawyer. His imperishable "History of Spanish Literature," is one of the glories of Dartmouth.

NATHANIEL H. CARTER, poet, man of letters and journalist. He was called by DEWITT CLINTON "The Addison of America." He died at forty-two. His works are, "Letters from Europe," "The Pains of Imagination," a poem, besides innumerable contributions to journals and magazines.

Dr. WILLIAM COGSWELL published a "Manual of Theology and Doctrine," "The Christian Philanthropist," "Letters to young men preparing for the ministry," and the first volume of "New England History and General Register."

Prof. CHARLES B. HADDOCK, was one of the most ornate and accomplished of our graduates. In chasteness and elegance of style, he has no superior. His published volume of "Addresses and Miscellaneous Writings" on a great variety of topics is written with distinguished ability. Mr. HADDOCK at his death had a valuable work on Portugal nearly ready for the press. His contributions to the current literature of the day were large and important. Universally beloved, he may be called "Dartmouth's favorite Son."

Prof. JOSEPH TORREY was a man of high intellectual attainments. He is the author of "Life and Remains of Dr. JAMES MARSH," "Neander's Church History," and many contributions to periodicals and magazines.

GEORGE P. MARSH is a scholar of various erudition and a writer of marked individuality and nationality. He is best versed in the Literature of Northern Europe. Sympathizing with the genius of the Goths he has written several essays on their literature and history. He has given us an Icelandic grammar and we have few better Linguists. He is the author of a work on the Camel and another on the English Language. His "Goths in New England," in which he defends them against the vulgar notions which are entertained, will give him lasting fame.

The Rev. CALEB KIMBALL has published eight volumes on "Experimental and practical Religion," which have had a very large circulation.

Prest. SAMUEL G. BROWN has produced an excellent "Life of RUFUS CHOATE" and a large number of addresses and articles for reviews and magazines.

Dr. JOHN LORD, besides the school histories noticed in another place, is the author of the "Old Roman World," a scholarly and classical production. Dr. LORD is one of the most accomplished of living lecturers.

JOHN B. BOUTON, a gentleman of fine literary tastes and acquirements, although devoting himself to affairs, has published a volume of essays entitled "Loved and Lost," "Round the Block," a novel, "Treasury of Travel and Adventure," and many contributions to our current literature.

We are indebted to Rev. S. C. KIMBALL as well as to Rev. MILTON WARD for a volume of poems.

Dr. JOHN ORDRONAU, the eloquent and learned lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence as well as International Law, who most felicitously unites in himself the erudition of the bar with great

scientific and medical knowledge, is the author of "Hints on the Preservation of Health in Armies," "Manual for Military Surgeons," and "A Proposed Scheme for the Permanent Relief of Disabled Soldiers."

The bar and the senate have equal claims to DANIEL WEBSTER, as representing whatever is learned, logical, eloquent and profound in law and statesmanship. We cannot yet declare the judgment of posterity as to his political career, but his fame as a man of letters, sustained by his printed works is undying. He is most frequently compared with BURKE. With attainments as varied and with a command of words as rich and affluent as the former, his language is more chaste and his power of expression more logical and sententious.

The active discharge of the duties of professional life has prevented many eminent graduates of Dartmouth from giving printed *books* to the world. Of theological writers whose printed sermons, essays, lectures and addresses are conspicuous, we may mention, among others, President FRANCIS BROWN, third President, and Dr. DANIEL DANA, fourth President of our College, and Dr. ASA D. SMITH, its present accomplished President, Rev. JOSEPH FIELD, Dr. SAMUEL WORCESTER, Rev. SAMUEL MARSH, Dr. BENJAMIN LABAREE, Dr. JOHN WHEELER, Dr. ABSALOM PETERS, Dr. DANIEL POOR, Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, Dr. EZRA E. ADAMS, Dr. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, Rev. GEORGE PUNCHARD, and Prof. EDWARD A. LAWRENCE.

Of legal writers in this same category we name CHARLES MARSH, Chief Justice WILDE, LEVI WOODBURY, (a voluminous legal writer,) RICHARD FLETCHER, AMOS KENDALL, JONATHAN KITTREDGE, RUFUS CHOATE, Chief Justice PARKER, Judge E. P. CHANDLER, Chief Justice SALMON P. CHASE, Judge DANIEL CLARK, JOSEPH BELL, Chief Justice IRA PERLEY, and CHARLES B. GOODRICH.

Among many distinguished medical men we may refer to

DR. FREDERIC HALL, DR. REUBEN D. MUSSEY, DR. GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, DR. AMOS TWITCHELL, DR. NATHAN DOW, DR. E. R. PEASLEE, DR. JABEZ B. UPHAM, DR. ALPHEUS B. CROSBY, and DR. NATHAN SMITH LINCOLN.

Of the large army of intellectual and earnest men, scholars, teachers, professors, whose duties and whose labors have been so incessant and faithful that no time or opportunity was presented to *print* their works; who belong to the numerous company of the *non scripti*, but whose influence on the literature of the age is incalculable—what shall I say?

I say this—that unselfish, uncalculating, distinguished, they forego the charms and seductions, and perhaps the lasting fame which a printed work ensures, for the higher claims of laborious, conscientious and incessant duties. Who can forget these glorious and ever to be remembered men? At this moment their names crowd thick in my memory. I trust myself to mention a few only. Who of us can cease to remember Prof. SHURTLEFF, the genial, perennial and original teacher of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics? What son of Dartmouth but feels a debt of gratitude to him? And Prof. EBENEZER ADAMS, the *born* mathematician! Shall not our right hand forget its cunning before we forget to remember dear, old “Captain EB?” Time fails us to speak of SANBORN, and WORCESTER, and JOHN NEWTON PUTNAM,—who bid fair to rival Prof. CROSBY in his knowledge and appreciation of the Greek language and literature when he was snatched away from us—of our present corps of professors and of innumerable other teachers and professors over the land. Honored are they in their labors, and distinguished in its performance.

Mr. President:—I feel how feeble has been my tribute, but it is finished. So much for the fixed, unalterable, monumental past. May I pause one moment on the shore of the dim future? Oh, Eidolon! *Mater alma; nostra!* Another century will revolve,

and thou wilt still sit enthroned here, while other tongues will syllable thy name and other voices recount the glories of thy children in 1969. Will there not then be named a great Epic poet of the future; a dramatist which shall rival him who now alone fills all minds and hearts; a metaphysician who will teach us what we do not dream of in our present philosophy; a man who shall show us how the load may be lifted off the heart of every human being?

We, Mr. President and brethren, will be elsewhere. But if memory and sympathies are left to us, and who dare doubt it, they will on that day be roused for Dartmouth.

ADDRESS ON THE RELATIONS OF THE COLLEGE TO SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

BY HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON, LL. D.

[It is proper to state, that just before the delivery of the following Address, an extraordinary shower of rain, mingled with hail, passed over the village, beating fiercely upon the Great Tent, and so penetrating the dry canvas, especially on the side where the speakers were, as to drive them to such shelter as they could find. Senator PATTERSON, with other eminent companions in trouble, sought refuge beneath the platform. As he emerged thence, when the brief storm had somewhat abated, President SMITH put the question to the audience—many of them, like the Senator dripping with water, and all much amused at their somewhat grotesque plight—whether, in these circumstances, he should address them. The vote was unanimously in the affirmative. President SMITH then called him out with the remark, that the audience would demand of him a scientific explanation of the storm which had just swept over them.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHERS OF THE ALUMNI:

I AM surprised to find that so many of us have survived the flood, and if you had not voted a speech, I should have moved a song of deliverance. My audience need have no apprehension that my remarks will be *dry*; but the tornado, which has swept down upon our festivities, has so violated all the

proprieties of the occasion as to baffle the possibilities of science, to explain or palliate the phenomenon. However, having as you see "come up out of great tribulation" where "the waters under the heavens *were* gathered together unto one place and the dry land did *not* appear," I am prepared to announce that this has been an abnormal effort of nature in sympathy with the occasion, to baptize us all into a new devotion to our *Alma Mater*. But despite the violence of the storm, it is good for us to be here. Our hearts have burned within us as the story of the College has been told in our hearing. The affluence and character of her contributions to the century have been re-called to our grateful admiration. The splendid record of her great names, her statesmen, lawyers, and divines, has been spread before us in words that cannot perish, and by men whom other generations of scholars will find upon the lengthened roll of her sons "not born to die." The College is no longer "weak;" no longer "one of the lesser lights in the literary horizon of our country," as when the ablest of her sons stood forth in her defense. To-day, her glory is the lustre of a hundred years of beneficent service in the cause of the State and the Church; her strength, the inherited fame of three thousand of her offspring whose labors have enhanced the glory of their country and advanced the civilization of the world.

The terse and eloquent recall of the planting, the early struggles, and the later successes of the College, by the orator of the day, and the masterly resumé of its achievements in prominent departments of instruction, by others, have left but little to be added, and I would gladly be silent could the arts and sciences so long neglected by the schools, to which I have been assigned to speak, be properly omitted in a recital of the century work of an American college.

If by some wizard power we could pass instantly from the centre of our advanced civilization into the midst of a people who had reached only the rude arts and simple manners of a

primitive age, we should be able to realize the stupendous progress of human history. Could we reverse the lapse of time and roll back its record to a minute and comprehensive inspection, we should be overwhelmed by the material and moral transformations of society within the lifetime of the institution in whose honor we have assembled.

Christianity, by awakening a sense of individual responsibility and enforcing the duty of personal investigation, by imparting the motives of a divine life and breathing into the social organism the spirit of a loftier and purer humanity, has unquestionably been the prime force in modern advancement, yet if we were to strike from the map of the century the contributions which science and art have made to the sum total of its progress, our comprehensive and powerful civilization would shrink to the narrowest dimensions. We should sweep away at once the distinctive characteristics of our own, as compared with an earlier age.

The ancient masters of thought dwelt upon the subjective and æsthetic, and stigmatized the utilizing of knowledge, but the modern, deal with the objective and practical and stimulate improvement by the applications of science. A marble of Phidias refined and gratified the taste of Athens, but a steam engine revolutionizes the industry of the world, and with it the intellectual condition of man. The steamship and the telegraph universalize intercourse and intelligence and unify the civilization of the world. Mining, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are invested with a hundred fold power and become the common vocation of nations. Mental discipline and artistic power, no longer minister exclusively to the luxury and distinction of the few, but work for the comfort and elevation of all.

Invention, applying to the multiform pursuits of life the laws and agents which science has evolved from nature, has bestowed upon the individual a power of accomplishment beyond

the capacity of Herculean strength, and furnished the homes of the poor with the means of material comfort and intellectual enjoyment superior to the appointments of patrician palaces in the luxurious periods of ancient power. It has opened a new source of wealth and stimulated the masses of the population to strive after the best prizes and loftiest attainments of a Christian civilization. These have been the potent forces coöperating to transform the social condition and civil frame work of nations. They have leveled or tunneled mountains, drained pestilential marshes and added them to the fields of cultivation; built cities upon wide areas reclaimed from the sea; founded opulent and populous States in the wilderness and the wastes of primitive desolation. They have overcome space by speed on sea and land and brought the most inaccessible peoples to all the markets of the world as consumers. They have quadrupled the productive power of labor by the discovery of new forces and the mechanical application of old ones; they have lifted whole races of men whom the ancient civilization left in profound ignorance, squalid poverty and unaspiring servitude, to intelligence, enterprise, and the capacity of self government and social progress, by presenting to their apprehension the power of knowledge and skilled industry. Civil revolutions even have been necessitated by the transformations which they have wrought in public opinion, and all the foresight and learning of statesmanship and philosophy have been exhausted to conform jurisprudence and political institutions to the intellectual growth which the laboratory, the studio and the workshop have given to the people.

Could we withdraw from the world all which the mathematics, engineering, chemistry, botany, astronomy, and other kindred branches have supplied to man's elevation and efficiency; could we remove all the objects which art has created to gratify and ennoble his tastes, we should at once destroy the potential

instruments of his power, and the great industries which are the sources of national wealth and strength would dwindle to the unproductive and wearisome labors of a primitive age.

I need not remind the alumni of the College that of these stupendous achievements a very large part is due to the century closing with the hours of this day, and that nowhere else has the work been so active as in our own Republic. But the influence of the higher institutions of learning, both in Europe and America, upon the physical progress of society, until a period comparatively recent, has been lamentably disproportionate to their relative importance as instruments of national advancement. This has resulted from defects in the system. Individual education and the general advancement of learning are the two essential objects in the establishment of a college. All its appointments and functions should look to these. Hitherto our colleges have not been so organized as to obtain these ends in the most effectual way. The increase and diffusion of knowledge by an institution, requires attainments and abilities in its faculty, of the highest order. Especially is this true in the sciences and arts. Nor is it enough that their teachers should possess affluent knowledge and professional training. They must have leisure for research and independent thought, otherwise your college cannot be made *a place of learning*, as well as of education, to which a nation may turn for light and direction. We have no right to demand original intellectual work which will bring reputation to the institution and progress to the nation, of professors who are compelled to be mere scholastic drudges, treading daily an exhausting round of recitations till the virility and sap of life are all dried up within them. No man can satisfactorily fulfill even the lower functions of a teacher who has not time to advance with the progress of thought and discovery. He cannot supply the intellectual hunger of others, who is himself suffering with mental poverty. Equally destructive has been the financial incapa-

city of our colleges, necessitating a parsimony which has compelled professors to resort to outside work to eke out an insufficient salary, though exhausted with an over burden of appropriate home duties. Extraneous work, in the line of professional activities may add to the influence and reputation of a college, if opportunity is given, as in English and German universities for original investigation. But if the professor is forced by his necessities to extraordinary and unusual work, though gifted with the strength of an intellectual giant and prepared to grapple with the profoundest problems, he will at length overtask his strength or do an irreparable wrong to his professional reputation.

The legitimate influence of our colleges has been weakened by the want of popular sympathy and support. A much more serious draw back, however, has been the almost complete exclusion of the natural sciences from collegiate courses, until within the last twenty-five or thirty years. Art, springing from man's desire to better his condition, has advanced through every period of the world's history and had produced some of its most curious and marvelous works while as yet, men were ignorant of the principles involved in what they did. Science, however, which is a knowledge of the laws of operative power in works either human or divine, had, if we except, perhaps, the physics of Aristotle, little more than a nominal existence previous to the sixteenth century. But the old European universities, which were in some sort the models of our own New England colleges, came into existence long anterior to this, and hence the sciences were not found in their courses of study, which by a strange conservatism have descended measurably to our own time. At their origin, the classics were the sole depositories of any thought either in literature or philosophy worthy of study and it was believed would thereafter be the common language of civilians and scholars, and hence they became the staple of study in all the schools.

The richer, more profound and comprehensive productions of later civilizations have greatly diminished their relative value, but they still hold their primacy in our systems of general education, with more than Greek and Roman vigor. I would not supplant them but would elevate the sciences to their proper place in the college curriculum. Technical schools, like schools of law and medicine, should supplement the College, that science and the industrial professions, may build upon the broad and secure foundation of an academic discipline. Perhaps an extended course, including the modern languages and some literary accomplishments for such as are not able to avail themselves of the discipline of a full course of general studies, should be provided in Scientific Departments.

But the establishment of the departmental school should never serve to deprive the future doctor, lawyer, or divine of the advantage of the sciences in his general training. Their value in a system of intellectual culture, is as well established as their intrinsic worth. The claim that any production of a purely sensuous and æsthetic age or people, be it poetry or philosophy, eloquence or art, imparts a purer inspiration or a stronger impulse to the mind than the study which reveals God in his works, is the mere fantasy of a partisan. The classics will maintain their supremacy as models of taste and vigorous thought, but the pretence that Juvenal or Horace, or even the sublime but pagan Plato, furnishes better nourishment to the intellect of a Christian people, or more readily awakens the senses to an adoring recognition of Him "in Whom we live and move and have our being," than Herschel or Humboldt, is as puerile as the conceit of the savage that his paint and feathers are superior to the comely dress of a civilized State.

"Est omnium ingeniorumque nostrorum naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturæ," was the confession of Cicero whose philosophy rejected the certainty of

physical, as of all other knowledge ; and the greatest upon the roll of English statesmen has said that "by looking into physical causes our minds are opened and enlarged, and in this pursuit, whether we take or lose our game, the chase is certainly of service." The old curriculum ministered, we know not how much, to the sum total of human progress by the faculty and power it imparted in the general discipline of the mind. Its high culture distilled slowly from halls of learning into the field and workshop and fructified their industries. Civilization owes an unliquidated debt to the early schools. They gave discipline and refinement but did not reveal the forces of nature or subordinate them to the will of man. The intellectual products of our day lack something of the exquisite beauty and artistic finish of those of the early time but they are profounder and purer. We are older than the ancients and have a wiser and more practicable scholarship. As modern machinery has supplanted the distaff and the loom of Penelope, so experimental science has at length triumphed over inductive philosophy and scholastic jargon in the seats of learning.

If, on the whole, the American colleges have played a less important part in the physical sciences and industrial arts than in other branches of knowledge, it cannot be affirmed of them during the last quarter of a century. If the bright names already given to immortality are less numerous upon their roll than in other spheres of human progress, their laborers now in the field are among the master spirits of the age, and their work is in the forefront of civilization. In every zone and climate they are pushing their researches beneath the depths of the sea and into the thick crust of the earth ; with unwearied curiosity they watch the movements of nature to discover her hidden laws ; obstacles and dangers, pestilence and disease allure them to their generous task ; in season and out of season, in field and laboratory, by day and night, they keep their ceaseless vigils and

pursue their high vocation. Health and disease, poverty and wealth, every industry, every pleasure, all beauty and all utility, lay their offerings of gratitude at their feet. Our own beloved *Alma Mater* has done, and is doing, her part in this great work. Of the living I need not speak, but the names of ADAMS, YOUNG, and CHASE, will be fresh and honored in the memory of our children and our children's children, so long as sound learning and true nobility of character shall hold a place in the respect of men.

More has been done for the departments of physical science in our College within the last decade, than during the previous ninety years. The Chandler School resting upon the munificent donation of its founder, has already become a power in our community. Its oldest graduates are yet young, but they are winning high honors as engineers, machinists, men of business and professors. Such men are jewels in the crown of our rejoicing, and pledges of the future to the institution whose children they have become.

The Agricultural College originating in the statesmanship of an honored senator of a neighboring State and enriched by private munificence, and the generosity of our own State, has been organized under favorable auspices and is about to enter upon its work with every prospect of public utility and great success. In this brief recital we would not fail to pay a tribute of thankfulness to General SYLVANUS THAYER for the gift of sixty thousand dollars as the foundation of a special department of Architectural and Civil Engineering. Prescient of the wants of the country in view of its unfolding material resources, the generous founder designs this shall be a professional department of a high order.

Such are the provisions of our College for the future of science and the progressive power of art. They may not impart to the industry of our people, the manual dexterity of the East, and may fail to give to their textures such wealth of "barbaric purple

and gold" as the orient showered into her magnificent fabrics, but they will supplement the poverty of our soil with the compensations of science and enlist the forces of nature in the work of production. The skill of an educated people is more potent than the sorcery of the fabled enchantress, and evokes from sterility the elements of natural greatness and power, while ignorance stagnates in hungry servitude amid the wealth of a prolific Providence. Science touches the universal interests of humanity and is here made the coëqual of the most honored branches in the curriculum of collegiate studies. Hitherto Dartmouth has been one of the high places of the land, shedding its light into the uttermost borders of the republic. Its watch fires fed by unwearied hands, still rise and brighten with the advance of truth. The century past is prophetic of the centuries to come.

"The future brightens on our sight,
For on the past has fallen a light
That tempts us to adore."

ADDRESS ON THE RELATIONS OF THE COLLEGE TO MEDICINE.

BY DR. JABEZ B. UPHAM.

MY BRETHREN AND FELLOW STUDENTS :

IT is with unfeigned hesitation and reluctance that I take this stand in the attempt to perform my part of the programme marked out for this most interesting occasion,—not from any distrust in the merits of the cause I am called upon to plead or any scruples in my own mind as to the honorable position it deservedly holds in this high festival of our *Alma Mater*,—but from a painful consciousness of my inability to do anything like justice to the theme and to the hour. Especially since it is my fortune to follow close upon the lead of such masterly discourse as we have just listened to, upon a subject so nearly allied to Medicine as is the domain of general Science and the Arts, and upon which my distinguished predecessor has brought to bear so much learning and eloquence and scholarly lore. To law,—to statesmanship,—to literature,—to military life,—to science and the arts,—to each and all of them, in these hundred years, it has been justly said, the College has contributed a galaxy of great names, which has reflected back upon her pure escutcheon a glory that can never be effaced. They,—I say it in no derogatory sense,—are the aggressive children in the great family of our prolific

parent ; their works are known,—are necessarily known, and read of all men. It is fitting, on a day like this, for our indulgent mother,—nay, rather it is her pride and glory,—to recount the deeds and daring achievements of these her most distinguished and gallant sons. In honoring them she honors most herself. But there are others among her numerous progeny,—as in every large and growing family there must surely be,—whose ways are reticent and unobtrusive, but who may yet claim a share in the dear old mother's tender regard,—and it is just here, as an unworthy representative of this latter group, that I am permitted to lift, for a few moments, the curtain that conceals their modest worth.

Ours has been aptly called the quiet profession. Its workings are for the most part silent and unseen,—its dealings are with the secrets of diseased and suffering humanity,—its best, its noblest deeds are closest locked up in the individual hearts of men. It shuns the noise and strife and tumult of every day existence, and, as a natural consequence, loses mostly the laurels that crown the common heroes in the great battle of life. In the touching and beautiful words of Dr. Holmes,—words that deserve to be engraved on the walls of yonder amphitheatre, the scene of his early labors in that profession whose literature he has done so much to adorn,—

*“As life's unending column pours,
Two armies on the trampled shores,
Two marshalled hosts are seen ;*

* * * * *

*One marches to the drum-beat's roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray ;*

* * * *

One moves in silence by the stream,
Calm as the patient planet's gleam;
Along its front no sabres shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line—
'Our duty is to save.'

For thirty years after the founding of the College it was devoted exclusively to academical education. The profession of medicine was the first, and has hitherto continued to be the only one of the three great faculties of learning established under the auspices of the College and allowed a separate existence of its own. It owes its origin,—this branch of the College,—almost, if not wholly, to the disinterested and untiring efforts of Dr. NATHAN SMITH,—a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of the medical department of Harvard University,—but whose mature life was given to this, his adopted State, and who so identified himself with the interests of the College as to deserve a place on the roll of her *foster sons*,—next only in honor and in privilege to those who hold their title by legitimate birthright. This was in 1798,—the year in which Jenner sent forth his great discovery to the world,—than which no more auspicious era for the founding of a new Medical School could have been selected. For twelve years Dr. SMITH was the sole professor of the purely Medical and Surgical department of the infant institution, lecturing upon all the branches pertaining to it in turn and sustaining at the same time a most laborious practice,—doing more for the advancement of medicine and surgery in New England,—it is claimed on high authority,—by his labors as practitioner, teacher and author, than was ever done by any other man. This was the second, in the order of time, of the regularly

organized medical institutions of New England. For a long term of years it remained the only representative of its class in this part of the country. It early acquired an honored name and upheld manfully the course of medical education,—quietly and unostentatiously planting the germs of a sound professional knowledge and a rational practice. Time will not permit me to more than merely allude to those who succeeded the distinguished and hardy pioneer of medical education in northern New England. They were men of no ordinary stamp,—men of learning and ability and genius, through whom the high reputation of the institution has been maintained and has come down to us undimmed,—an unbroken succession of honored names,—PERKINS and OLIVER and PARSONS and MUSSEY and BARTLETT and ROBY, among the dead, and among the living,—to name no others,—CROSBY, HOLMES, PHELPS ; and I should do violence to my own feelings of gratitude and obligation if I did not linger for a moment on the name of one who is here present, my early instructor in both my academical and professional studies,—EDMUND RANDOLPH PEASLEE. No more brilliant array of professional teachers, I venture to say, is to be found on the Faculty-roll of any medical school in the land; nor do I believe that for real excellence and worth it can be surpassed among the medical Faculties in any land.

I have hitherto spoken only of those who have held the high and responsible position of teachers,—of whom some are and some are not to be found on the sacred roll of our alumni. But if we search among the starred and unstarred names of the college graduates, we shall discover there those who have filled almost every post of honor and of trust in the gift of the profession. It has somewhere been stated that in the department of jurisprudence, for which the College has done so much, there were at one time, residing in the metropolis of New England, not less than seven of the sons of Dartmouth who were justly regard-

ed as ranking among the brightest luminaries of the law. And it is a fact of similar significance, it may be, that a few years since four out of the six great hospitals for general and special diseases in Boston and its immediate vicinity, as likewise that at the capital of this State, had at their head a Dartmouth graduate.

Among those who have received the honors of both the academical and medical branches of the College I need only mention the illustrious name of TWITCHELL to recall to your minds one of the soundest and most brilliant men of the profession in his day and generation. But I must not dwell longer upon this part of my subject. I find, on referring to the recent triennial catalogue, among the alumni of both departments of the College, the names of more than twelve hundred who have here or elsewhere received a medical diploma,—*quorum magna pars supersunt adhuc*;—the sum of whose labors and the full measure of whose influence may never appear on the illumined page of history,—but it is written everywhere, as with a diamond's point, in the enduring record of our simple and unpretending New England life; it is treasured up in the recollections of a thousand New England homes, and is carried by our migrating sons and daughters into every part of this vast republic.

We cannot but be struck with amazement when we contemplate the rapid advance of medical science in the hundred years of our *Alma Mater's* life. The single event in the history of medicine, which stands out prominently above all others in the two thousand years before, is the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, in 1628. From this and the simultaneous invention, by Newton and Leibnitz, of the fluxionary calculus, which almost immediately followed, dates the beginning of that wonderful advance of medical and kindred sciences which has since known no abatement or rest and whose activity finds its culmination in the present century.

I have already alluded to the great achievement of Dr. Jenner, which comes within this period. And what a marvelous discovery was that! I know of nothing previous, in the sum of benefactions to human kind, that can be compared with it. I do not wonder that a distinguished and devout medical writer of the time said of it, "It is hardly conceivable that it could have occurred by dint of mere human reason, but it must be deemed a part of the plan of divine revelation and wisdom and goodness." And in little less than half a century later, within the memory of most now present, the world is again startled with the announcement of a triumph in some respects superior to any that had ever before been vouchsafed to erring humanity,—a triumph that has annihilated pain, has lifted the burden that followed so hard upon the curse of Cain, has almost assuaged the very sorrows of death. I allude, of course, to that great discovery which went forth from the Massachusetts General Hospital in the autumn of 1846, and which,—to quote again the felicitous language of Dr. Holmes,—“repaid in a single day the debt of America to the science of the Old World, and gave immortality to the place of its origin in the memory and the hearts of mankind.”

I need barely allude, in this connection, to the vast multitude of lesser but most important inventions in medicine and surgery which, in the last half century, have followed each other with a dazzling rapidity. “It is the office of science,” says Lord Bacon, “to shorten the long turnings and windings of experience.” And how, in these modern days, has science itself been straightened in the fulfilment of its office! Within this period pathology may be said to have experienced a new creation; animal chemistry and histology have had their origin; physiology has so enlarged its bounds as to bring to its aid the contributions of all science; anatomy,—human and comparative,—has shared

the onward movement ;—so that the observations and enquiries of the physician based on the resources now at his command admit of almost the certainty of a logical sequence.

And this brings me more directly to the consideration of the relations of the College to medicine in the abstract,—or rather the relations of medicine to the College. Do we ask *why* this progress in medical and physical science in accelerated ratio in these latter days? The answer, in my own mind, is clear. It is the now almost universal recognition of the dependence of medicine,—as of all other, so-called, sciences,—upon a systematic early education, upon a sound and thorough mental discipline, by which all the faculties of the mind are trained and made ready for the legitimate fruit of subsequent professional research and study. It was the previous mental culture,—followed by long-continued and patient experimental study,—of Laennec, of Sir Charles Bell, of Helmholtz, of Virchow, of Rokitansky, of Marey, of Bernhard, of Simpson, of Dalton, of Brown Sequard, of our own PEASLEE, that prepared the way for their invaluable contributions to our physiological and pathological and therapeutic knowledge. Harvey, as we are told by his biographer, had received the most careful and conscientious academical training and, after that, passed five years in the best medical schools of France, Germany and Italy. Jenner had patiently pursued his investigations in the direction of his great discovery for a quarter of a century before his labors were crowned with success. The miracle of anæsthesia was approached from different directions and by several minds at once, and, when a comparatively uneducated though bold intellect dared to propose openly the *experimentum crucis*, the discovery already lay hidden away, in its beautiful simplicity, but in its full completeness and perfection, in the laboratory of a thoughtful physician and chemist. These important inventions and discoveries then do not come by

chance, nor are they the rewards of indolent and unlettered genius; but it needs no argument to prove what all here are so willing to admit. I will only add my feeble testimony that, in a not narrow field of observation, in our own and in foreign climes, in hospitals and in private experience, in times of wide-spread epidemics and in the ordinary manifestations of disease, on land and on the sea, in peace and in war, I have found it to be in medicine as in all other callings and professions—other things being equal—the men of large and liberal culture are those whose power and whose influence are most conspicuous;—and in sending forth into the profession her full quota of accomplished scholars our *Alma Mater* has done much to rebuke empiricism, to promote science and minister to the relief of our sorrowing humanity.

But the College has other relations to medicine than those of a purely academical aspect. One of our own great orators has said that mental culture alone cannot completely educate the State. "There must be action; there must be labor; there must be difficulty; there must be the baptism of fire and of blood." And if this is true of the body politic as a whole, it is equally true of its component parts, and applies to every calling and profession and honorable occupation of that community which makes up the State. Three times during her life our *Alma Mater* has passed through the ordeal of an exhausting war. If in the first great revolutionary struggle she did not send forth from the medical ranks her WARRENS, as did a sister institution, to die for their country, it was because at that early day none of her sons had taken upon themselves the functions of the healing art. But in the second war with England and in the last terrible drama of rebellion especially, she has made ample amends. Wherever the rushing columns passed on,—whether victorious or vanquished,—there these watchers at the springs of life and of death were to be found at their posts. With them, the battle was, for the most

part, fought out in darkness and silence and sorrow.

“For them no clashing falchions bright,
No stirring battle cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night,
Each answers—‘here am I.’”

This was their baptism of blood and of fire of which prophetic eloquence had spoken, and if it be counted an equal glory to save life as to slay, what is due to the medical profession in this recent fiery trial of our faith in freedom will sooner or later be acknowledged. The bulletins of war may not tell of it, promotions and brevets and the votive offerings of swords may not attest it; history may be silent in regard to it; but the just appreciation of such service cannot always be suppressed. For the present it is enough that in this “great trial and great task of liberty” the children and the foster children of our *Alma Mater* have had their full and honorable share.

I have already taken up my allotted time and I fear I may have trespassed too long upon your patience; but I cannot close without some brief expression of the personal feelings which this interesting and unwonted occasion calls forth. I feel it a most precious privilege to be here to-day. I cannot look upon this large gathering of intelligent and educated men, who have come up hither from all parts of our beloved country in honor of this solemn festival of their *Alma Mater*—men of every honorable calling and profession in life, many of whom are known to me personally, others by reputation and world-wide fame, without emotions almost too deep for utterance. The place where we are assembled is hallowed ground. It is consecrated by a thousand endearing associations. In whatever direction I turn my eyes, they rest upon the old familiar scenes. The circumstances of the time and place will excuse it if I give way to rhapsody in the

retrospect thus forced upon me. I cannot survey these pictures of the past unmoved. I cannot contemplate these college halls, these classic grounds and academic shades without calling back the most touching reminiscences of the happy days passed here now more than a quarter of a century ago. I am tempted to exclaim in the ardent language of song once uttered on a similar occasion,—

“O fields of toil! O scenes of joy!
O learning’s living shrine!
O dreams! O memories of the boy!
O auld lang syne!

“Ye rooms, ye halls, ye rough old bricks!
Ye trees, ye walks of mine!
How are ye hallowed by the dreams
Of auld lang syne!”

The times and circumstances have indeed changed,—but the face of nature around us remains singularly the same. In the beautiful language of Mr. CHOATE in that matchless eulogy on DANIEL WEBSTER pronounced here not many years ago; “The same outward world is around and above us still;—the sweet and solemn flow of the river; margins and samples of the same old woods; the same constellations that walk around and watch the pole; the same nature, unchanging, undying, undecayed, is here. We stand at the fountain of a stream; we stand rather at a place where a stream sudden and from hidden springs, bursts into light and whence we can follow it along and down, as we might our own Connecticut, and trace its resplendent pathway to the sea; and we venerate and would almost build altars here.”

I yield to none in the love and admiration and filial affection and allegiance I cherish towards the dear old mother of us all, whose brow is this day encircled with the halo of a hundred years.

"*Felix prole virum:*"— * * *

it has been somewhere happily and truly said of her by one of the eloquent voices which have spoken in her praise;

"*Læta deum partu,*"— * * *

another has not less fittingly and appropriately continued;

* * * "*qualis Berecynthia mater,*"

if I may be allowed still to pursue the quotation,

* * * "*centum complexa nepotes,*
Omnes cœlicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes."

RELATIONS TO EDUCATION.

BY S. H. TAYLOR, LL. D.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI:

IT is not easy to gather up and put in tangible shape the educational influence of a literary institution. It is less difficult to measure what it has done in some other departments. If a great legal decision has secured to individuals or to the whole country rights and privileges which had not before been conceded, or had been endangered, the result is palpable to all. Or if eminent statesmen have devised measures to avert evil from the State, and to gain for it new advantages and increase its prosperity, all feel and appreciate it. So too a successful military movement, or heroic daring in the face of danger, are themes for universal commendation. The same is true in the advancement of literature, science, or art.

But in the department of education you require more delicate balances. You can never define sharply just how much the teacher has done for the pupil, and just how much the pupil for himself, or how much of his success or failure is attributable to parental and other influences. There is such a commingling of influences that the relation of each to the other is difficult of apprehension. Still, the position of our *Alma Mater* to the cause of education is not doubtful. No other college has surpassed her;

no other, in proportion to the number of her graduates, has equalled her.

More than a thousand of her graduates—above a quarter of the whole number—have taught more or less after their graduation, from one to fifty years each. Ten have taught from forty to fifty years; twenty-four from thirty to forty; fifty-four from twenty to thirty; a hundred and twenty-one from ten to twenty; a hundred and eighty-eight from five to ten; and others a less time. The number of years of instruction in the aggregate is not less than six thousand five hundred; and including the large amount given during the undergraduate course, the sum is above seven thousand years.

Seven thousand years of instruction, in which the graduates have impressed upon their pupils the teachings and influence of the College! This power of the College has been felt to the farthest south, and the farthest west of the country—all over the land, in nearly every State and Territory. Of those who have rendered such service, twenty-seven have been presidents of colleges or professional institutions. I wish I could increase this list by the honored name of one* whose eminent services of nearly forty years entitle him to the highest niche on this roll; but another Institution claims the honor of his name. Over a hundred have been professors in different literary, scientific, and professional institutions.

Four Presidents of the College have been selected from its own graduates; it has also furnished three to Bowdoin, one to Williams and Amherst, one to Middlebury, three to Vermont University, one to Andover Theological Seminary, one to Kenyon, one to Hamden Sidney, one to Wabash, one to Olivet, one to Hamilton, and one to Union. Then it has furnished professors to most of the colleges and professional schools in the country; and preceptors for academies and high schools almost without number.

*President LORD.

But no such general statements as these will give an adequate impression of what the College has contributed to the cause of education. We must descend from the general to the particular if we would fully appreciate what it has done. Select any faithful teacher who has instructed ten, twenty, or thirty years, and has had from three hundred to one thousand pupils. Look at the rough and shapeless material that went into his hands ; consider what attrition was needed to give it shape ; see how under his skilful moulding the almost inert mass puts on form and beauty. Then follow those who have been subject to such a process, as they go to the duties of life. Watch them at the bar, on the bench, in the pulpit, in the professor's chair, in the school-room, in the social or domestic circle, or in any of the responsible positions of life, and you have the means of forming some estimate of the educational power which a single graduate of the College has exerted. And when the influence of this one is multiplied by that of the great number who have thus labored long, and faithfully, and successfully, we rise to the conception, though but proximately, of what the College has accomplished in the department of education.

The length of time which such large numbers of the graduates have devoted to teaching is of itself a proof of their high qualifications for the service, and of their success in it. Men are not continued long in a department of labor to which they have been called, unless they successfully meet its demands. Now are there not causes in the College itself, for the large number of teachers it has raised up, and for the eminence they have attained in their profession ? I name as the first of these causes, the local position of the College. It stands among these hills, which give it a pure and invigorating atmosphere, and shut out those who gather here for an education, from the distractions and excitements of the more busy scenes of life. It is far removed from the fashionable follies of the city, which too often give the student false views

and unfit him to be a model teacher. Then again: the College has drawn its students largely from a rural population; from families distinguished for thrift, but not enervated by wealth. The somewhat limited means of many of these families have induced the sons to devote themselves to teaching for a time, in order to meet the expenses of their education; and what at first was, only intended as a temporary employment, in view of their success, has often become the business of life. The sons of such families are trained to habits of industry, and their constitution is strengthened by hard work upon the farm—a training admirably adapted to give sound common sense and good judgment. Such an experience forms traits of character and imparts physical vigor which are indispensable to success in teaching. A feeble constitution may for a while meet the duties of the Professor's chair, but it soon fails under the long protracted and exhausting labors of the school-room. Our cities furnish comparatively few teachers; the great number are from the country.

Still further: it is believed that the character of the instruction furnished by the College has been an important element in the success of its graduates as teachers, as it undoubtedly has been in other departments of life. The teacher must be a practical man—a man of independent judgment, with a mind well disciplined, quick to meet exigencies, rich in expedients, logical, not so much a repository of all learning, as provided with the ability to *acquire* whatever is useful. He must be a master of himself before he can be a master of others. Now the College which has trained us, has done this very thing for us. The marked characteristic of the graduates of Dartmouth College is that they are practical, common sense men. The instruction that she gives makes bone and muscle. She feeds her pupils with strong meat and not with milk. A college curriculum in order to be most valuable, must be confined to a small circle of studies. It is the man of one book who is most to be feared. These few studies

must be pursued long and thoroughly, for it is training, discipline, culture, and not the accumulation of facts merely, that is to be aimed at in a proper course of education.

An Italian music teacher asked one of his pupils in whom he was particularly interested, if he had the courage to pursue the course that he would point out to him, however tiresome it might appear. On being answered in the affirmative, the master noted on a single page of ruled paper, the diatonic and chromatic scales, ascending and descending, with leaps of a third, fourth, and the like, to acquire intervals promptly, with shakes, turns, appogituras, and various passages of vocalization. This leaf employed the master and pupil for a year; the following year was given to it; the next there was no thought of changing it; the pupil began to murmur, but was reminded of his promise. A fourth year elapsed, and a fifth, and every day came the inevitable leaf. At the sixth it was not done with, but lessons of articulation, pronunciation, and declamation were added to the practice. At the end of this year, however, the scholar who imagined that he was only in the elements, was surprised when his master exclaimed: "Go, my son, thou hast nothing more to learn; thou art the first singer of Italy, and of the world."

Now while such an illustration is not strictly true of the policy which our *Alma Mater* has pursued with her pupils, it is aptly suggestive of her general theory and practice. Her motto has been the *multum* and not the *multa*. While she has been sometimes censured because certain useful or practical studies were not included in her course, her graduates are stronger, more practical, and more successful men to-day than if their efforts had been expended on a broader course, but with a less degree of thoroughness and discipline. The College has made no experiments in education. Always ready to adopt whatever is an unquestioned improvement, she has never forsaken the old paths.

She is not ashamed, even at this day, to keep her pupils digging Greek roots, year after year; to require them to live in the past and catch its spirit, and to appropriate all that is useful in it; the old mathematical problems still rack the brain; and there have been no parallel paths here strown with flowers, into which the less resolute and persistent could turn and walk side by side with their hard-working companions; the old dialectics and the new dialectics have given to the mind logical force, sharpness, and the power of nice discrimination; while to a structure laid on so broad and deep a foundation there has not been wanting a graceful and fitting finish.

No wise man will object to useful and practical studies in their appropriate place, nor to parallel courses when judiciously arranged; he will rather commend and foster these within their own sphere; but after all no amount of skill in labelling minerals, in analyzing flowers, in assigning their appropriate genus and species to the fish of the sea or the fowls of heaven, can become a proper substitute, in the training and discipline of the mind, for the old curriculum to which our College has adhered in evil report and good report. It is an education like this that has sent out so many practical, well-disciplined, hard-working teachers, who have gone into almost every nook and corner of the land to enrich others with the treasures which they have garnered up here.

Did time permit I would gladly give illustrations of the services of those who have been eminent in the department of instruction. But of the living I name but one—General SYLVANUS THAYER, long Superintendent of West Point Military Academy, and a munificent benefactor of the College. To him more than to any other man is the country indebted for the rigid, but wholesome, discipline and thorough instruction of that institution. Though its curriculum is different from that of most other institutions, yet the high standard of instruction which it

has so long maintained, has had a stimulating effect upon teachers in all parts of the land. Thus indirectly as well directly the country is indebted to this distinguished alumnus for what he has done for the cause of education.

Of the eminent dead there first come to our minds the names of our instructors in the College. What associations of interest and of gratitude cluster around the names of Presidents BROWN and DANA; Professors CHAMBERLAIN, PEABODY, ADAMS, SHURTELEFF, MUZZEY, OLIVER, HADDOCK, COGSWELL, YOUNG, CHASE, LONG, and PUTNAM! How does the mere mention of them impress us with what the College has done through them in promoting the interests of sound learning!

Then outside of the College—Presidents McKEEN, APPLETON, ALLEN, PORTER, MOORE, TORREY, WHEELER, MARSH, and RUFUS G. BAILEY; Professors NATHAN W. FISK, JARVIS GREGG, FREDERIC HALL. Then OSGOOD JOHNSON—to whose influence as a teacher I take pleasure in acknowledging my own special obligations—JOHN VOSE, FRANCIS VOSE, SAMUEL BURNHAM, BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, HENRY FRENCH, JOHN VOSE BEAN, JAMES K. COLBY, ELIHU T. ROWE, JUSTIN W. SPAULDING.

And if we would know to-day what the College is doing in our schools, ask who direct the institutions up and down the river, on either side? One honored teacher has held the same position with distinguished ability for thirty-four years. Who is the State Superintendent of schools? What is the College doing at New Ipswich, at New London, at Milford, at Manchester, at Nashua, at Derry, at Exeter, at Portsmouth? Then go to Massachusetts and learn its power there: Who hold the high places in Haverhill, in Lawrence, in Lowell, in Woburn, in Danvers, in Lynn, in Charlestown, in Auburndale, in Jamaica Plains, in Dedham, in Fall River, in Abington, in the great Industrial Institute at Worcester? What educational influence is the College diffusing in Medford, what in Needham, what in Charlestown,

what in Boston? Who is the oldest and one of the most successful teachers in Salem? Who superintends the Lawrence schools, who the Northampton schools, who the Cambridge schools, who the Boston schools? Who is the Agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education—not to name some of the members of that Board? Who is at the head of the Connecticut Normal School, and who is the chief of the Bureau of Education at Washington?

I would gladly go further and allude to others, but it is not needful. If all the light that has been shed over the land by the teachers who have gone from this great centre were extinguished, how great would be the darkness! When the balances shall be finally struck, it may be said without fear of contradiction, that in no department of its influence has the College done more for the world than in that of education, except it be in its moral and religious power, of which my friend is about to speak.

RELATIONS TO RELIGION.

BY PROF. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, D. D.

IN setting forth the relation of our *Alma Mater* to the Christian Religion, it is fitting that I give you her deeds rather than my words, and that all terms of eulogy be reserved for the dead. But how shall I unfold in twenty minutes her chief life for a century?

Dartmouth College was conceived in the fervor of piety, born in the throes of a great missionary zeal, dedicated at birth to CHRIST, cradled the first year in a revival, and stands wedded to religion—until death. Fortunate in its founder,—for the College, in its infancy, was largely a projection of ELEAZER WHEELLOCK, —originated, planned, moulded, built, governed by him, and by his efforts first endowed,—he could say, as no other man of a similar institution, “The College, it is myself.” One of the most princely preachers of his age, formed in the “Great Awakening,” with an ardor that was capable in “a twelve-month of a hundred more sermons than the days of the year;” with a spirit both conservative and progressive, which made him a “New Light” but not a “Separatist;” with a breadth of view that not only organized the missionary work for the Indians, but first conceived the plan of raising the missionaries from among themselves, and with an

executive force able to master all the immense difficulties of planting at once a college and a colony in the wilderness; he became a type and prophecy of the institution that he founded. Its relation to the cause of CHRIST was, of set purpose, to be ultimate and fundamental. In its graduates it has wrought grandly for statesmanship and jurisprudence, won laurels in literature and science, shone in the healing art and in the terrible remedy of the battle-field. But these results have after all been incidental; and it is historically true that even the work of education was, in its founder's mind, subservient to that of religion.

Nor has the College proved altogether false to this ideal. Its religious character and influence has been most distinct and positive,—well nigh its foremost fact. Its founder and chief supporters would have had no clear conviction of doing good to the world by the mere increase of intellectual force, unregulated and unconsecrated. Its Trustees for a hundred years present an almost unbroken roll of men pledged by life and covenant to the gospel of CHRIST. Its presiding officers have all been uncompromising defenders of the faith. Its long line of permanent academic instructors contains no name of an irreligious or even of a non-religious man. Many of them have been specially faithful Christians. And the dews of heaven have descended on the College. A multitude of young men have here learned to respect religion and its ordinances; and some hundreds have also here first embraced it. Seldom has any man gone hence to scoff.

The influence of the College has been always and openly what is called evangelical. It has never aimed nor pretended to be otherwise, nor has it for one hour of its history given an uncertain sound. In view of its origin and history no man has even asked or hoped for a change. Fixed as these New-Hampshire hills, it too, stands on the Primitive Rock.

The influence of the College in religion has also been regulative and conservative. As in its charter, so in its creed, it has stood for the ancient landmarks, and its motion has been chiefly beside the old paths. Such chariot wheels as WHEELLOCK, BROWN, TYLER, DANA, have a clear ring of safety and of toughness. The College has, on the whole, planted itself conspicuously on the sound maxim, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." It has had no pet notions, nor one-eyed methods. It has gone for truth in preference to novelty; sense to sensation; and has sent forth a body of religious men unsurpassed for the roundness and soundness of their views and their lives. Fortunate is the Good Mother who can count among the jewels of her own polishing such men as the crystalline McKEEN, the adamantine WORCESTER, the finished and fleckless PORTER, APPLETON with his sparkling purity and power, BROWN with his clean-cut symmetry and strength of mind and heart—BURTON, WOOD, HYDE, PACKARD, HARRIS, MOORE, THOMAS MERRILL, JAMES MARSH, WHEELER, TORREY, SNELL, and the long list of noble men formed after that type. They stand in goodly array like these rounded maples that grace the college green. In them is beauty; beneath them is refreshment and rest. The religious character of the Institution has also been truly catholic. Conducted chiefly by members of the Congregational communion, it has never protruded its distinctive tenets on its students. The young man has always felt the steady pressure of a religious but never a sectarian hand. It has sent forth two eminent prelates and scores of presbyters of the Episcopal Church. It has educated the educators of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Freewill Baptist ministry, and its sons have abundantly passed over from the polity of their fathers to other connections; and they are found to-day in every communion that honors the name of CHRIST.

The religious influence of the College, from the fountain through all the streams, has been eminently practical. This may be due as much to the quality of the pupils as of their teachers,—drawn together by mutual affinity. But such is the patent fact; the religious spirit which has gone forth from this College has been a strong working power. It is her glory to have sent out a singular host of *useful* men, faithful and forceful in all the callings of human life, certainly unsurpassed in the history of American colleges. Other institutions may have excelled her in the products that glitter; none in those that are beautiful and strong. She has sent forth men who, if they have not written, have yet *made* both history and poetry. There has been no mist on their brain-pans, no vagueness in their aim, no feebleness in their stroke.

These things are simply matters of history. The College has been a place of religious revivals. The first year witnessed a powerful work of grace, that swept through the colony. ASA BURTON's college life is said to have passed through three special seasons of awakening. And though the record is incomplete, sixty-five years of the history of the institution include nine revivals of power, numbering among their converts many men of the highest standing in church and in state. The drift of the College is shown in the number of its graduates who have entered the ministry; in eight of its first fifteen classes, a majority, amounting sometimes to five-sixths; in the twenty classes occupying the middle of its history (from 1810 to 1830,) one-third; and nearly one-fourth of all from the beginning to the present time. One-fourth of the preachers from twenty-nine consecutive classes were converted during their college course. Perhaps the proportion would hold throughout; for many of us here to-day are instances in point and some of us can remember the time when the noon recitation was followed by the prayer meeting, and the class attended.

This steady influence has formed the whole tone of sentiment. The moral atmosphere of the College has been eminently—shall I not say permanently—healthy. For a lad far away from his home, there has been, I believe there is, no safer place. Law and order and innocence have reigned. Here have been no open haunts of vice, nor scenes of irrepressible riot. The student has not taken the life of his fellow, nor thrust his dagger into his tutor's heart. No band of bullies has ever yet put down the College Faculty; or given law to the Trustees. Some of us have seen the reckless and even the profane and profligate here brought to the Cross. A wholesome influence has clung to the great body of those who have not yielded thus. They have largely become respecters if not supporters, of religion. And it is remarkable how few of our Alumni have ever been its open foes. **SOLOMAN SPALDING** had indeed an unfortunate, but an unwitting relation to the Mormon Bible. What if one graduate with the blood of **JOHN ROBINSON** and **MILES STANDISH** in his veins, did advocate Deism? Or if some solitary editor claiming descent from **JOHN ROGERS** did pour contempt on "meeting-house religion?" Or some ardent Reformer denounce the American Church as a "Brotherhood of thieves." It is marvellous how few such grapes of gall hung from this goodly vine. You can count them on the fingers of your hand.

The spirit of reverence for religion has followed her sons into all the walks of life. Her Statesmen, like **WEBSTER** and **CHOATE**, have spoken eloquent words in its behalf. She has had in such men as **MUSSEY**, **SHATTUCK**, and **LYNDON SMITH**, her good physicians; her beneficent Christian lawyers, represented by **MILLS OLCOTT**, **CHARLES MARSH** and **RICHARD FLETCHER**; her Christian business men by **BRADLEY**, **BANNISTER** and **AIKEN**; and a great host of Christian teachers in every department of instruction. Her metaphysicians, **UPHAM**, **MARSH** and **LONG**, have always rea-

soned in the fear of God ; while all the speculations of BURTON did not hinder him from gathering four hundred and ninety disciples into the kingdom.

But still more abundant and direct has been the connection of the College with the Master's cause. This has been eminently a clerical and a missionary institution. Its religious agency has been felt in every State of the Union, and almost every accessible nation on the globe. It costs but a breath to say that near nine hundred of its graduates have been preachers of the gospel. But it will require an eternity to unfold the full meaning of that fact. Even the shortest and obscurest of pastorates are some of them written in heaven in letters of light. But in glancing down the catalogue of graduates for the first forty years alone, we read of LĀBAN AINSWORTH seventy-five years pastor of one church, THOMAS SNELL sixty-four, BROWN EMERSON sixty-two, ZACHARIAH GREEN sixty-one, JOHN FISKE and REUBEN EMERSON each sixty ; JOSEPH VAILL fifty-eight, THEOPHILUS PACKARD fifty-six, four pastorates of fifty-five years' length, two of fifty-three, three of fifty, two of forty-nine, eight of over forty-five, eleven of forty and upwards, twenty-five of more than thirty years, and many others exceeding a quarter of a century. Let single specimens tell what such men did for CHRIST. Behold, then, MCFARLAND in a shorter pastorate of twenty-seven years, besides all his other activities, receiving four hundred and thirty members to his church at Concord ; WOOD of Boscawen receiving four hundred and eighty church members by profession, training a hundred men for college,—among them DANIEL and EZEKIEL WEBSTER,—and changing the character of the whole town-ship ; BEZĀLEEL PINNEO gathering seven hundred and sixteen souls into the church at Milford, Ct., and ETHAN OSBORN six hundred into that at Fairfield, N. J. ; HYDE at Lee, Mass., welcoming seven hundred church members and training thirty-six young

preachers; BURTON, at Thetford, Vt., with his wide-spread influence, his church full of converts and his sixty students of theology. See MASE SHEPARD at Little Compton, R. I., in one of several revivals receive seven hundred and twenty converts in a twelve-month, and HIDDEN organize the church at Tamworth, and fill it with five hundred members,—two hundred of them in one revival; see HARRIS revolutionize the religious aspects of Dunbarton and for forty years weave his influence “like a thread of gold with the strength of iron” through the whole character of that people; remember the long and faithful labors in our own State alone, not only of AINSWORTH and WOOD and PINNEO and HARRIS, but of such men as BURNHAM at Pembroke, KELLEY at Hampstead, ROWLAND at Exeter, PRENTICE at Northwood, BRADFORD at Francestown,—to omit all mention of the living;—ponder the mighty complex influence of that whole class of men, of which these are but salient members, upon every high interest of the commonwealth for a hundred years, as that influence can be traced in many a town to-day, coming down like a track of heavenly light; and we may well say, it were but a slight acknowledgement of this one form of indebtedness, were the State to-day to give the old College a thousand dollars a year for every year of her life time. The long, steady influence of these hundreds of pastors silently but mightily building all that is lovely and good, no eye but the omniscient can fully fathom.

Nor of the pastors alone. The College has trained a small army of religious pioneers; evangelists and missionaries at home and abroad. Who can estimate the fruits of JOHN SAWYER's seventy-one years' ministry all through the State of Maine; the Herculean labors of PHILANDER CHASE in New-York, Ohio, Illinois; the long and glorious career of THADDEUS OSGOOD—stranger and pilgrim on the earth? Or the achievements of such a man as BENJAMIN WOODBURY, whose name is best known in

the records of heaven, and in the Maumee valley on earth; where he beheld five hundred converts in one revival? And these are but specimens. For as I look back over the growth of the nation, I see all the paths of the emigrant dotted with the tracks of the missionary from these College Halls. I find in the first quarter of the present century, nearly fifty of our alumni ordained as evangelists or going forth as home missionaries. I watch FULLER, PHELPS, PORTER and RIDDELL on their missionary journeys through New-York, and OSGOOD founding the first church at Buffalo; SAMUEL SARGENT as he pushes through Northern Vermont, New-York and Pennsylvania; DANIEL STORY, at Marietta, first preacher of the gospel in Ohio, and ABIEL JONES almost simultaneously entering the Western Reserve on the North; in later times ELLIS active in establishing Illinois and Wabash Colleges; while graduates now living have aided in laying the foundations of christian churches and literary institutions in Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, Oregon, and California.

If we look to the foreign field, we find a noble record. From the earliest classes, FRISBIE, RIPLEY, HIBBARD, DEAN, KIMBALL, CRAM and JUDSON, preached the gospel to the Delawares on the Muskingum, the Oneidas on the Susquehanna; the Stockbridges in Massachusetts, and the tribes of Maine, New-York and Canada. They were arrested only by the Revolutionary War. In later days the College has furnished more than thirty missionaries of the American Board, dispersed to India, Ceylon, Turkey, Persia, Syria, China, the Sandwich Islands, and the Cherokee, Ojibwa and Stockbridge Indians. Among them are the illustrious names of POOR, SPAULDING, TEMPLE, GOODELL, WRIGHT, EMERSON, and other kindred spirits, one of whom, E. W. CLARK, after laboring a generation in Haverhill, is with us here to-day, and one of them is now a Secretary of the American Board.

Nor has the College been found wanting in other wide spread spheres of Christian influence. She has furnished instructors for the ministry of several denominations, in the seminaries at Bangor, Andover, New-York, Auburn, Cincinnati, New-Hampton, Newton, East Windsor and Chicago; and editors for the Vermont Chronicle, N. H. Observer, Morning Star, Congregational Journal, Boston Recorder, Christian Watchman, Massachusetts Missionary Magazine, Christian Observer, National Preacher, Christian Herald, Congregational Herald, Ohio Observer, Congregational Quarterly, Biblical Repository, Congregational Review and Bibliotheca Sacra. KITTREDGE, MERRILL and others, did good service in the cause of temperance. Three quarters of a century ago WILLIAM PATTEN was preaching in Newport against the slave trade and MOSES FISKE in Tennessee against slavery; and URIAS POWERS, more than a generation since, was freeing his dozen slaves in South Carolina. The College had her chaplains in the great war of the Revolution and the more glorious war of the Reconstruction; while the great mass of her clerical graduates did not cease to teach and preach and pray, in public and in private, "in season, out of season",—and, if need were, would have fought too—for the overthrow of that foul rebellion.

But I must pause. My time is spent, and my theme but touched. Wrapped up in this one topic lie the benign and blessed labors of many hundred lives. The human pen could fill volumes with the story; and there would still be left untold the most of this more than "Cambuscan tale." Let it remain to be unrolled at a grander gathering than this.

Meanwhile as we thus stand to-day between the centuries, gazing upon the open secret of the past and forth into the mystery of the future, it is a kindling thought that from a spot where a hundred years ago to-day the very sound of the axe had not

been heard among the huge pines of the primeval forest, all this mass of character and culture and power and blessing has gone to its great work throughout the world. But as no living link connects the actors and the bustle of that early day with this, so—and it is a saddening thought thrusting itself up through great widening chasms in these several classes—no ear that now listens will hear the greetings and commemorations of the next scene like this. No doubt the second centennial page will be worthy as this of a place in the great Millennial History; but long, long before that hope is written will each personal record of ours my brethren have been finished and sealed. And the time will come when every eye shall see that the true measure of the man, and of the institution, is found in genuine fidelity to God.

O D E .

BY PROF. JOHN ORDRONAU, M. D., LL. B.

I.

Hail! Dartmouth—Mother dear!
Whom all the Arts revere,
Crowned with Time's bays.
Gathered from far and near,
See, all thy sons appear,
Fair youth, and patriarch sere,
Hymning thy praise.

II.

Not conquests of the Earth,
Nor hoarded wealth gave birth
To Fame like thine;
But wisdom dwelling here,
To mould each youth's career,
For any part or sphere
God might design.

III.

One hundred years of Grace,
Praise Him! have changed the place
Our Fathers knew.
The hoary wilderness,

Blooms in a Christian dress;
The Muses' feet now press,
Where forests grew.

IV.

Forth from these Halls have passed
Names that were born to last
While time holds sway;
Names that in Church and State,
Immortal fame await,
And thine, in turn, translate,
To ages gray.

V.

Sprung from a kindred stem,
Strive we to follow them,
In high estate;
Life's path with deeds to strew,
Enduring ages through;
To Christ and Country true,
Whate'er our fate.

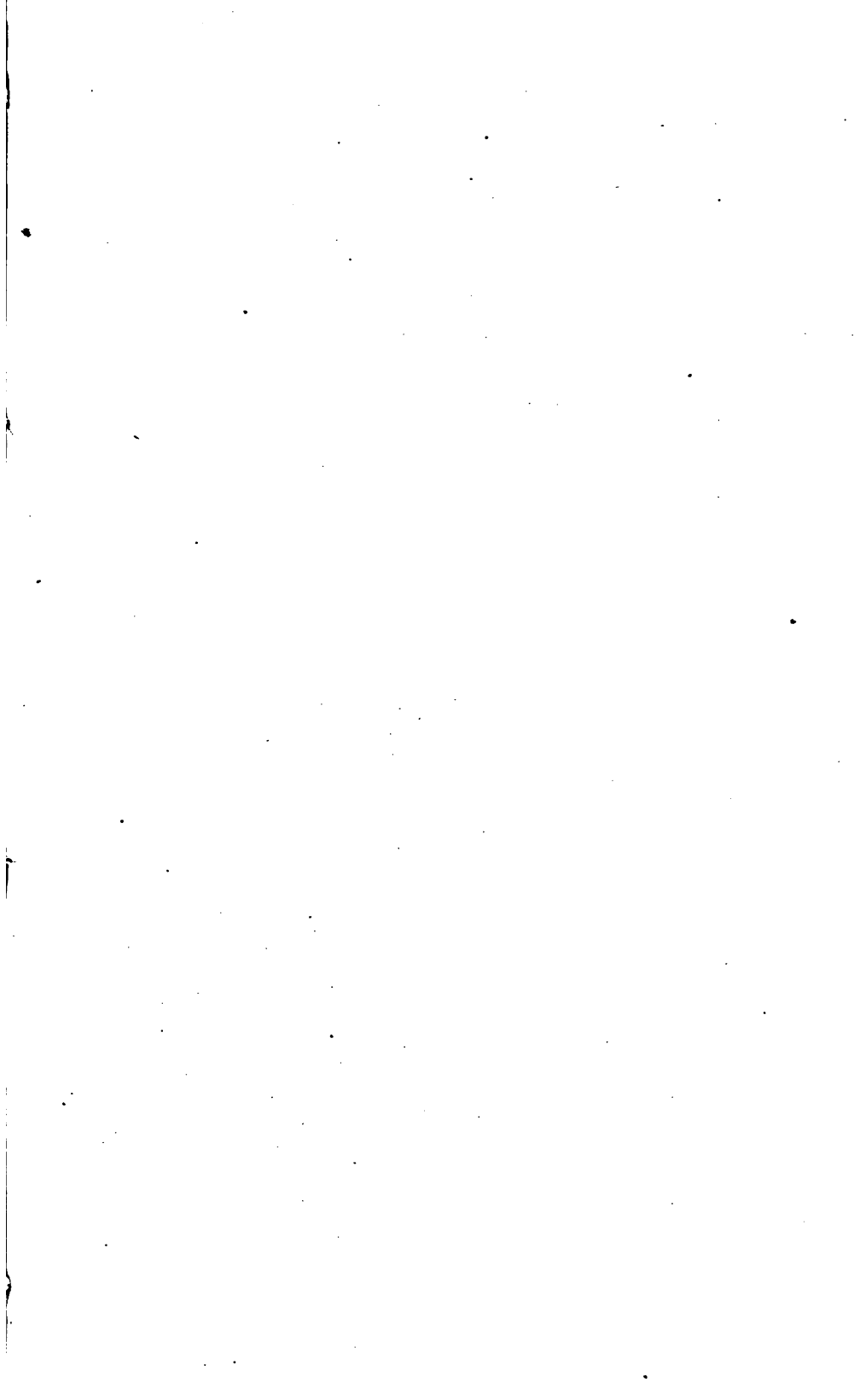
VI.

From mountains and from shore,
We throng these Halls once more,
A legion vast.
Once more, as here we bend,
Our prayers to God ascend,
May days to come transcend,
Thy glorious Past.

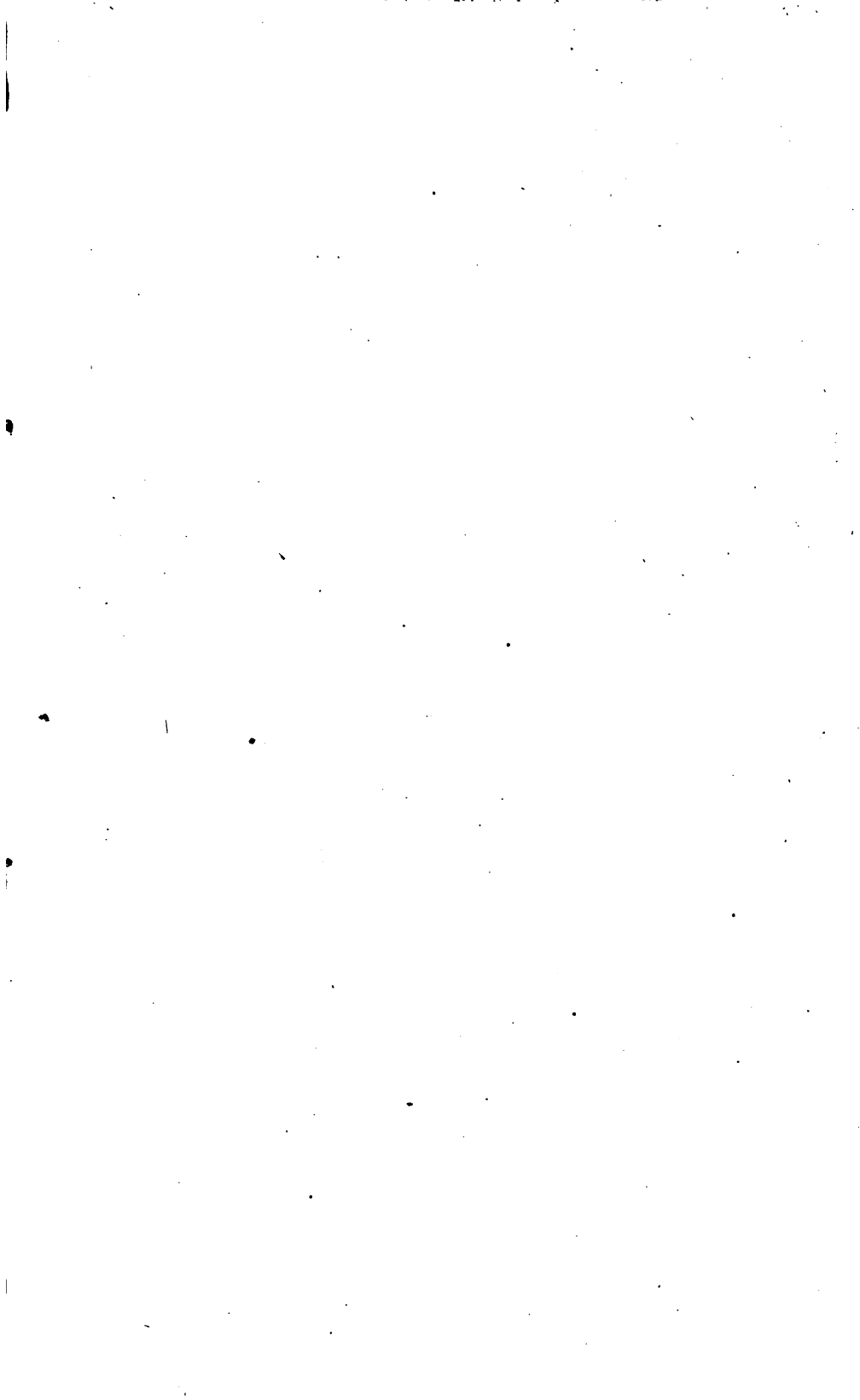
VII.

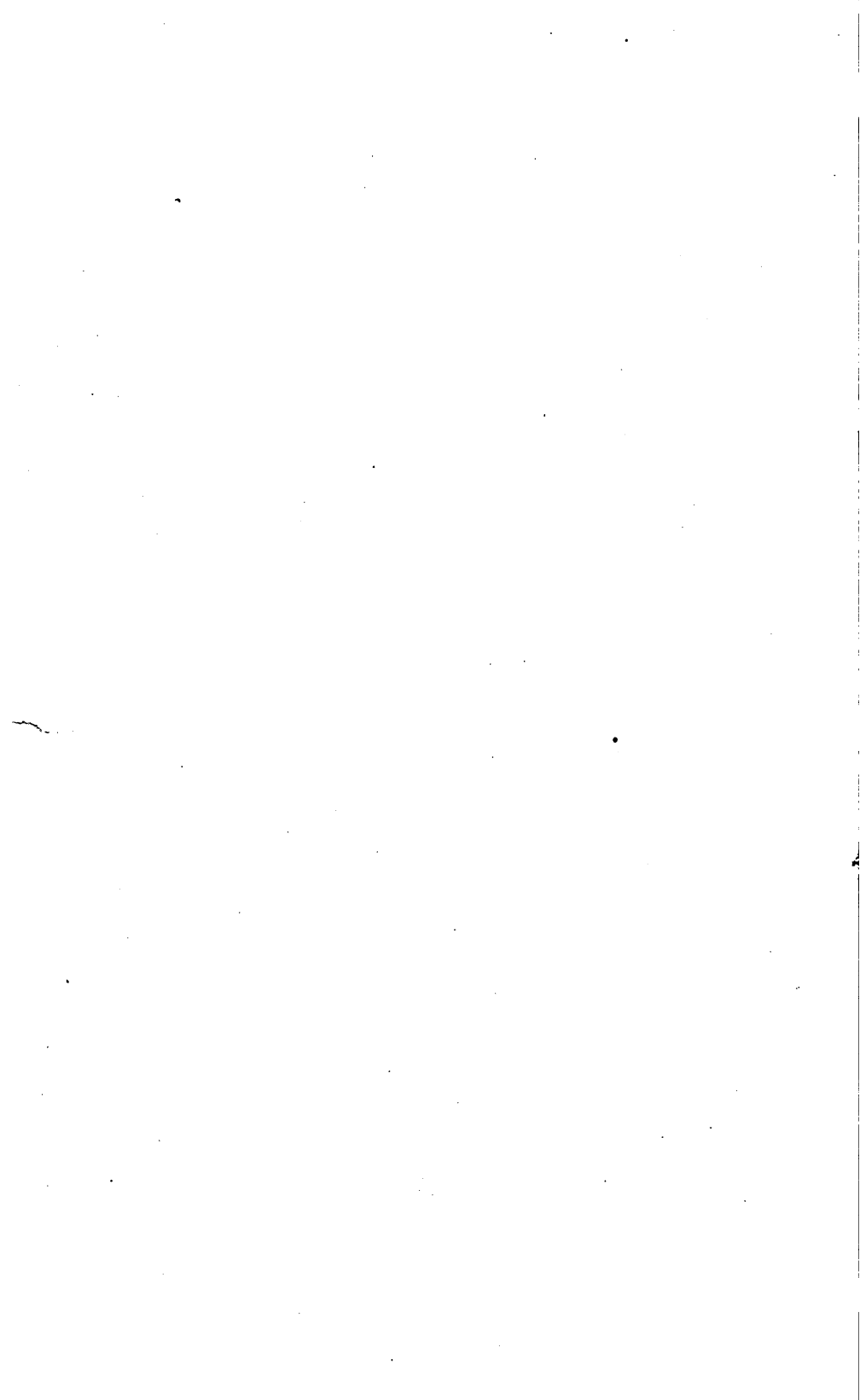
Farewell! Thou Mother dear;
Stay not that proud career,
Earth knows, and Sky.
What's one brief Century
Of thy great destiny,
To teach a people free,
Their mission high!

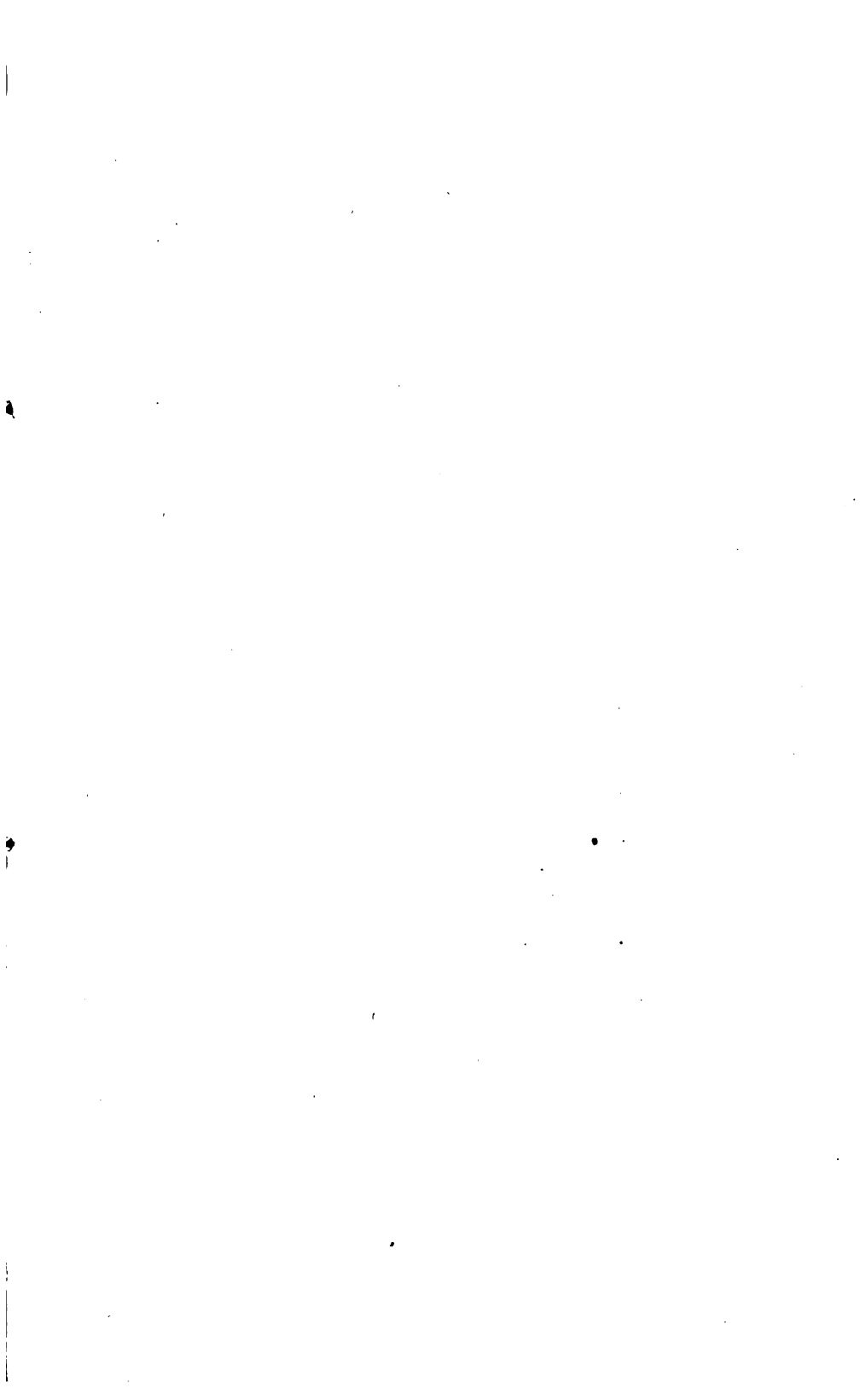












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